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INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

DETAILS OF NEWS BY THE ARABIA.

Progress of the Revolution in Sicily.

The Cunard steamship *Arabia* arrived at Boston yesterday morning, and her mails, forwarded by the 8 o'clock train, reached this City at 5 P. M. Our correspondence and files of foreign journals furnish us with some additional news of interest.

It is confirmed that the King of Naples has granted a Constitution to his subjects. Under a preliminary act, dated the 25th of June, constitutional and representative institutions, on national and Italian principles, are granted to the Kingdom of Naples; a general amnesty is offered to all political offenders; an agreement is to be made with the King of Sardinia for the adoption of the tricolored flag; and analogous institutions are to be given to Sicily, with a Royal Prince as Viceroy. These concessions, adopted at the instigation of the French Emperor, it was everywhere believed came too late. The following are the members of the new Neapolitan Ministry, formed by Signor SPINELLI:

Commander SPINELLI, President of the Council; Commander de MARTINO, Foreign Affairs; Signor DEL RE, Interior; Signor MANNA, Finance; Prince TOBELLA, Ecclesiastical Affairs; Signor MORELLI, Public Works; Marshal LESTUCCI, War; Admiral GARCOFALO, Marine.

A dispatch from Naples states that the convocation of the electoral colleges will be published for the 7th July. The decree containing the list of the members of the Senate will be promulgated about the same time. The Senators, it is said, will be chosen from among the higher ranks of the magistracy, the administration, the academies, the navy and the army.

It is stated in the French papers that Baron BRENIER, recently assaulted in the streets of Naples, was not dangerously hurt. The King of Naples has instructed the Marquis D'ANTONINI to express to the French Government his most sincere regret on account of the cowardly insult offered to Baron BRENIER, and to promise severe retribution upon the guilty parties, who, however, were not yet discovered, having succeeded in escaping immediately after committing the assault.

The Turin correspondent of the London *News* writes:

"A third expedition of 4,000 men is being prepared. The *Washington*, the *Franklin*, and the *Oregon*, which conveyed MEDICI to Palermo, returned to Cagliari on the 20th, and after staying there a day, left for the Ligurian coast. Many who had given up military service have gone to Sicily on hearing that there was a great want there of officers of all grades."

A letter from Genoa, dated the 25th inst. says that a steamer of 800 tons, and 300 horses power, which arrived that morning at Genoa, has been sold to GARIBALDI for 460,000f. It belongs to a French company, and is called the *Provence*, a screw. This is the fourth steamer bought by GARIBALDI. The others are the *Amsterdam*, *Helvetia* and *Byzance*, besides two tugs.

It is stated that the Municipality of Palermo had sent an address to the Dictator, requesting the immediate annexation of Sicily to the Italian kingdom. The Dictator replied that such annexation was his wish, that he was a great admirer of King VICTOR EMMANUEL, and that he believed the annexation would be accomplished by him, and with him; but that at present the annexation of Sicily alone would not be advisable; besides, in the event of immediate annexation, he would then be under the necessity of retiring.

With regard to the annexation of Sicily to Piedmont, Sir ROBERT PEEL has given notice in the House of Commons of a question that he intends to ask Her Majesty's Government—whether, in the event of that annexation taking place, Government would state to the House what would be the probable demands of France consequent thereon. It was also his intention to inquire whether at any time within the last few weeks Her Majesty's Government had declared to Sardinia that a continuance of the aggressive and revolutionary policy of that Government would not be viewed by Great Britain with indifference.

GARIBALDI is said to have sent one of his agents to London, in order to negotiate there a loan of thirty millions of francs, the revenues of Sicily being offered as a guarantee.

A letter from Geneva, in the *Siècle* says:

"GARIBALDI does not appear destined to perish by the poignard, as was feared by some of his friends. We learn from MESSINA that the famous Bosco, who accepted the mission to assassinate him for 25,000fr., has not had the courage to commit the crime, but has, on the contrary, had an audience of the General, to whom he made important revelations."

GARIBALDI has issued the following decree:

"Considering that a free people should abolish every custom which calls to mind the old state of slavery: ARTICLE 1. The title of 'Excellency' is abolished without respect of persons. ART. 2. Doing homage by kissing hands is prohibited."

This decree, if acted upon, is in itself a social revolution. In Sicily the lower orders call almost every well-dressed man "His Excellency," and kissing the hand is a common compliment paid by a tenant to his landlord.

In regard to the proposed Conferences on the Savoy question, we find the following telegram from Vienna in the London *Times*:

It is stated that Lord A. LOFTUS has informed the Austrian Government that England is prepared to take part in a Conference with the other Powers who signed the Final Act of Vienna, in order to settle the differences pending between France and Switzerland. Lord A. LOFTUS having also been instructed to ascertain the disposition of Austria in reference to an immediate assembling of the Conference, Count RECHBERG is said to have replied that as M. THOUVENEL, in his last dispatch of the 21st instant, accepted in the name of his Government the Conference as claimed by Switzerland, Austria does not object to her being represented therein. Count RECHBERG added, that Austria recognizes that Switzerland (whose interests are especially concerned in these discussions) has a right to take part in this Conference. She persists, however, in maintaining that Sardinia can show no title for being represented therein, Count CAVOUR having himself stated that, in consequence of the Treaty of the 24th of March, Sardinia would henceforth remain a stranger to all questions in reference to Savoy."

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

The Revolution in Sicily—The Career of Garibaldi—Matters at Rome—Alarm of the Authorities—The Capture of Vessels by the Neapolitans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, June 26, 1860.

The triumphant career of GARIBALDI in the South, occupies public attention to the exclusion of almost everything else. The name of the hero is on all lips. Hundreds and thousands are hurrying off at every opportunity to join him, and in every community committees are organized to collect funds to help on this enterprise. Concerts and benefit entertainments of various sorts are given, and long lists of large and small contributions are printed every day in the newspapers. All recognize the need of means for the accomplishment of the desired end, and there seems to be no probability that these will fail. Everybody's heart is in the work, and joy for past successes and enthusiastic confidence in the future, seems to be universal. Nobody expresses a doubt that GARIBALDI is to march his forces to Naples, and then sweep along the Via Appia towards the Eternal City, to meet the Roman revolution as it advances. The intelligence, which at this moment comes from Naples, shows the condition of desperation to which the Government sees itself reduced. It would seem as if the Council of Ministers was ready, not to concede, but to offer nearly everything, except sovereignty, to obtain peace and save the dynasty of the Bourbons. The serious illness of the young King, would indicate that his health was breaking down under the pressure of disaster. None beyond the circle of those whose interests are connected with the preservation of his rule are found to sympathize with him in his misfortune. There is no mercy for tyrants. They are to be judged and treated according to the law of which they themselves are the authors. That mercy which the sovereign failed to show to the millions held subjects and slaves to his arbitrary will, cannot be shown to one man when fortune has reversed the position which the two parties hold to each other.

While disaster and ruin seems to be the fate of the Government of Naples, the alarm which has seized upon the authority which directs affairs within the Roman States, is increasing. The French military Commander, LAMORICIERE, is preparing his forces to meet the worst. The difficulties of his position are great, and every day are increasing. There seems to be little or no opportunity for concentration, as his forces are limited, and the country is menaced on every side. A new plan of LAMORICIERE is said to be the formation of two camps, one at Viterbo and the other at Civita Castellana. The general head-quarters are to be placed at Spoleto, with a force at that point of something like one-third of the army, or eight thousand men. The discipline of the soldiers is said to be very imperfect, many of the new recruits being addicted to drunkenness.

Florence has as much reason to be satisfied with the course Italian affairs are taking as any city of the Peninsula. If the liberation and union of Italy is effected, Florence stands a chance of gaining much. It may become the capital of the kingdom. Turin could not remain the seat of the Parliament and the Court, after the union and consolidation of all the provinces of the Peninsula had been effected. Far enough removed from the centre of the Italian territory before, now that Savoy and Nice have been united to France, the City of Turin is brought nearly up to the line which divides the two kingdoms. In the selection of a new capital, if the time should ever fortunately come to require it, the choice would in all probability lie between Florence and Rome. The advantages would be principally on the side of Florence. Of course, the question is purely a prospective one, and it would be premature, and perhaps unwise, to discuss it here at the present moment. There are others of more immediate importance, and even preliminary to such as this, which should, as they do, engross public attention. But it would be a joyous day for Florence, and prouder than any her eventful history has yet seen, if she should become the capital of all Italy. What a future would open before her, brighter and happier than any period of the past. Her population, wealth and power indefinitely increased, and all the elements of the finest civilization which she at present possesses, developed a hundredfold. In respect to natural situation, perhaps no city of ancient or modern times was ever more happily placed. Beauty arrests the eye on every hand. As a place where health, and comfort so dependent upon exterior influences may be enjoyed, Florence is as favored as most cities. Here there are no extremes of temperature, and no malignant distempers are known. These give it a positive advantage over Rome, where it is hardly prudent to live more than half the year. Although a European city, of the third class, Florence has all the elements and characteristics of a large capital. The palaces belonging to the State, are on a scale more ample than those at Turin, and are among the most sumptuous and imposing in Europe. There is already every accommodation here for the most brilliant Court, if such should be established, and every resource furnished to hand, to gratify or to tempt the reunion of the most elegant society. With the union of Italy, and this made the centre of the Government and the Court, Florence would in a few years, become the Paris of the South. With such a brilliant prospect offered by a future of national concord and unity, the inducement is sufficiently great for Central Italy to put forth all its strength to bring about results for which the whole country is now making earnest efforts.

The circumstances connected with the capture of the vessels with the volunteers for Sicily, by a Neapolitan steamer, are somewhat different from those reported in my last, on the authority of information received in a letter from Naples. The American vessel, it seems, was the clipper *Charles and Jane*, Capt. QUAIN, of Baltimore, having on board eight or nine hundred men, and was in tow of a small Sardinian steamer, called the *Useful*, which has been employed in this kind of service since the expedition of GARIBALDI landed in Sicily. The clipper depending upon the steamer, and the steamer being small and weak, both were driven out of their course by the force of the wind, and were within less than forty miles of the coast, near the Gulf of Gaeta, when discovered by the Neapolitan commander. Taking his to be a French vessel, those on board the clipper and small steamer were imprudent enough to burst out into patriotic shouts, which immediately induced the Neapolitan to resort to the stratagem of hoisting the English flag, and to make the offer to take them in tow. The bait took, and the two vessels were hauled as prizes into the port and under the guns of the Castle of Gaeta. It is declared that the capture was made in waters over which the Sovereign of Naples had no jurisdiction, and was consequently a gross violation of the rights of countries with which that Power is at peace. The vessels and men will have to be given up. Indeed, intelligence comes by telegraph that the release and restitution have already been made, on the joint protest and requisition of the Sardinian and American Ministers at Naples. The journals of Piedmont have been for several days preaching war between the Constitutional and Absolute Kings, and urging Count CAVOUR to consider the present circumstance a sufficient reason for an immediate declaration of hostilities. It is rather gratifying that a case has arisen of such a character, that, through our Minister, we are able to act for the first time with Sardinia in supporting her just demand, while we press to a satisfactory settlement our own.

There seems to be no prospect of your having Madame RISTORI in America this year, according to the report of an engagement just concluded. She goes to Russia the coming Winter, to act during the months of November, December and January, in the city of St. Petersburg, at a compensation, as it is stated, of $60,000. Before setting off for the North we have the promise of her once more in Florence, where she will give a series of recitations in the month of September. We may have patience, and need have no fears that the artist will not keep, for, say what they may, her powers, as yet, have rather increased, than suffered abatement.

AP.

EVACUATION OF PALERMO.

From the Special Correspondent of the London Times.

PALERMO, Wednesday, June 20, 1860.

Yesterday the last Neapolitan troops left Palermo in 24 ships, among them 15 steamers. These ships had been assembling for the last two days. Most of the material had been embarked long ago, but was not sent off till the end. The same was done with the troops. Every day you saw the number of those on shore diminished, and yet comparatively few vessels left. To the very last the Neapolitans could not get rid of their fear of an attack on the part of the people in the town, so they did not like to leave a small force behind.

In order to prevent all disturbance and annoyance on the part of the population, GARIBALDI had asked to be informed 24 hours before they would leave, and the evening before yesterday the message was sent that all would be ready by 11 o'clock the next day. Already, the night before, the troops were withdrawn from the Vicariato, a large fortified prison, and all the troops embarked, with the exception of the 9th battalion of Chasseurs. In the Castellamare nothing remained but two companies of infantry and seven political prisoners.

Already, before the disbanding of the *squadre*, all the posts towards the Neapolitan line had been occupied by the Cacciatori, who inspired thorough confidence. Yesterday evening these posts were considerably strengthened, partly to prevent any one passing out, and partly to be there ready to take possession of the ground abandoned by the Neapolitans.

At half past eight, the two companies and the seven prisoners were embarked from the Castello; the latter were taken to the Mole, where likewise LANZA and his staff went. When the Neapolitans had left, our posts advanced, and took possession of the castle. Col. CENNI, the Commandant of Palermo, was charged by GARIBALDI to be present at the final evacuation, and to take over the prisoners. Four carriages from the Palace were ordered to take down the Commandant, the Pretori of the town, and some of the officers of the staff. In going, the town was quiet enough, most people having been ignorant that the final evacuation would take place so soon in the day. Still it is never easy to drive through the narrow streets of Palermo, especially now, when there is still much rubbish remaining from the barricade as well as the bombardment. The municipality, or rather those employed by it, (which comes to the same,) had been remiss, too, in clearing the road, so the carriages had to take a large round outside the town to get towards the Mole, where, according to the convention, the final act of evacuation was to take place. A Palermitan mob, take whatever precautions you will, is sure to penetrate; so it came that, in spite of the sentries, a good number had found their way outside. The collection of a certain quantity of mob was so much the more difficult to prevent, as all along from the Quattro Venti there is a row of houses facing the sea, which extends down to the Castellaccio and the Mole. Besides this, the merchant vessels and fishing boats had been allowed to go inside the Mole since the Convention was signed, and added their share to the inhabitants and their friends. Of course the few remnants of the *squadre* could not miss such a good opportunity, and they had taken up a position *motu proprio* far beyond our regular sentries. They were sent back ignominiously, and the Commandant and his *cortège* proceeded to the landing place of the Mole, where the last battalion of the Neapolitans were drawn up in a column close to the iron gate which leads to the sea.

Here the Commandante di Piazza got out of his carriage, and went on foot to the head of the Mole to draw up the *procès verbal* and receive the prisoners. But long before he arrived there the tricolor had begun to show itself on all the houses and on all the ships. Indeed, the Neapolitan flag was scarcely taken down from the flagstaff on the Castellaccio when you saw already some enterprising inhabitants of the neighborhood hoist the tricolor. Every new appearance of a tricolor elicited shouts and bravos from the inhabitants who collected to have a last look at the Neapolitans, and nothing proved the ascendancy of GARIBALDI's officers more than the way in which they silenced these untimely manifestations.

I cannot tell what bitter feeling of hatred was in that last parting cast on these Neapolitan soldiers. The feeling of hatred is beyond anything you can conceive. On the part of the Neapolitan soldiers there appeared to be a listless, almost stupified look; they are the very *beau ideal* of a machine soldier; tall, well-equipped pieces of wood. While the Commandant of Palermo was away, they marched off company by company, and embarked in one of the steamers close by.

A shout coming from the Mole announced that the formalities were over, and the prisoners were coming. They arrived just at the moment when the last Neapolitan detachment left, and at the same time arose a cheer of joy and a shower of hisses, the first for the prisoners and the second for the Neapolitans. The families and friends of the prisoners had come to meet them, and for several minutes there was kissing and hugging, after which every one who could get into a carriage, and the *cortège* went off towards the town.

Had the Neapolitans released the prisoners when they were asked to do so, the whole thing would have passed off quietly enough. By keeping them until they went they prepared a triumphal entry for them. Even before the town was reached the crowd was numbering thousands, and all this living mass thronged into the narrow streets, where other thousands were waiting. All the inhabitants on their balconies throwing flowers and raising unceasing, frantic cheers, especially the women, who were collected at every corner, and not a few of whom tried to follow the carriages, seemed perfectly mad, screaming and yelling as if they were possessed. Such must have been the screams of the Dames de la Halle once in Paris, only they had nothing to do with Santa Rosalia, who plays a great part here, and who gets more *evvivas* than any one else. The bells, which moved so languidly during the bombardment, helped to increase the din, and between the two they made such a monster *charivari* for the departing Neapolitans that they actually drowned the sound of the cannon. Gen. LANZA warmly took leave of Admiral MUNDY, and received his farewell salute.

Step by step the human mass advanced cheering and yelling to the Palazzo Reale. When the carriages arrived, each of them was decorated with one or more tricolors, and covered with shrubs and flowers. The released prisoners, all young men, from 20 to 30, went up, together with their families, to thank their Liberator. He embraced them all round, and was himself so overcome with emotion that he could scarcely utter a word, and soon after withdrew. This feeling with the people is the great secret of GARIBALDI's influence; he holds, as it were, in his own person the whole life of the masses.

The evacuation took place exactly at noon, but it was nearly 3 P. M. before the triumphal progress of the prisoners was over. In the meantime the Neapolitans had been getting gradually under way, but it was not before late in the afternoon that they got out. Eight steamers, with four transports in tow, went off towards Naples or Salermo, while seven steamers, towing the frigate of the Commodore, a corvette, and three transports, went towards the Straits, whether to Calabria or Messina is not known, except that the frigate is ordered to that place. The crowd having accompanied the released prisoners to the Palazzo, rolled back through the Toledo and the streets parallel to it, to witness the departure of the Neapolitans. On this occasion there was no one to prevent them from hissing to their hearts' content, and they did indulge in it, although there was little chance of the Neapolitans hearing it. A batch of boys who had broken off the head of the statue of the present King's father amused themselves in the meanwhile with dragging it about the Marina, accompanying the procession with a chorus of their screeching voices.

REVOLUTIONARY APPEAL TO THE NEAPOLITANS.

The Central Revolutionary Committee at Naples has issued the following appeal to the inhabitants of Naples. It is dated the 15th of June:

INHABITANTS OF THE CITY OF NAPLES: Too long already have your silent tears watered the land of Samnium, too long have Italian brows been bent before crime and infamy.

Incessantly menaced in your persons, in your property, in your honor, for forty years you have been the playthings of the ambition and of the tyranny of a handful of men. With us you have deplored the ruin of the national finances; you have seen taxes levied to provide for the pleasures of an imbecile Bourbon, and become the booty of a few nobles who ostentatiously displayed their luxury before you as if it were a patent of nobility.

You behold daily your fathers, mothers, wives, sisters, subject to cynical tortures and immolated by a barbarous police. Blood asks for blood, and that of your relations and defenders of your rights cries aloud for vengeance.

Slaves bought by money in South America did not tolerate such odious treatment, and we, Neapolitans, born freemen to live where our fathers lived as rulers, how could we have submitted to such exactions, have endured such sanguinary outrages?

But let us bid a truce to timid regrets; let us leave lamentations to the tyrant; the future does not rest in his complaints. Hitherto knocked down by the cowardice and villany of example, taken by the contagion, our brains were confounded like those of slaves.

At the sight of victorious Sicily, at the magnanimous example of Piedmont, at the powerful voice of GARIBALDI, let our hearts throw off a shameful torpor, let us seize weapons to conquer, chastice, and liberate. Let Vesuvius respond to Etna, and the Appennines be the conducting wire of deliverance to our brothers of the North.

For a long time, Neapolitans, we have tolerated that which could not be avenged without shedding the blood of our fellow-citizens. For a long time we hesitated to commence an impious struggle with our brethren led astray by pretorian uniforms.

But by the side of the duties of the citizen are also those of the father; the hour has come to cast aside an unjust sensibility, to escape from the curse which weighs upon bad fathers and slaves!

Let the mask be dropped! Let every man select his course; between honor and infamy traitors only can hesitate, and cowards only remain undecided. Let everything within our reach become a terrible weapon, from the deadly rifle to the sharpened lava of Vesuvius; let us rather be crushed under the ruins of Parthenope than tolerate the tyranny of the Bourbon, and, if he needs must reign, let him reign in a churchyard.

Brothers, await the orders of your Committee; distrust bad news, and especially silly manifestations only suited to encourage the oppressor, to intimidate the weak, and to delay the day of redemption.

Sons of the Samnites, invoke the courage of your ancestors; sharpen your swords and prepare silently, for, we swear it unto you, the struggle is near at hand.

Neapolitans, you are sons of Italy. Italy extends from Mont Cenis to the blood stained waters of Sicily. Rise in the name of Italy and of liberty!

Those who shed their blood for your sakes come courageously to you, and you fight against them!

God said to Cain, "Unhappy man, what have you done with your brother?" Italy will say to you, "Cursed brothers, what have you done with your brothers?"

Each drop of blood shed in Sicily is a malediction on your heads, on the heads of your children, and of your children's children.

Neapolitans! Italy forgives you; but you must rise like the flames of your volcanoes against those who do not wish to allow Italy to exist!

THE NEAPOLITAN CONCESSIONS COME TOO LATE.

From the London Times.

Naples, which but a little while ago would listen to no counsels, and repudiated them with an insolence which the consciousness of impunity allows to the weak, has wearied every Court in Europe with its supplications, and been repelled from every Court in Europe with the same contemptuous refusal; and now at last, when the duration of his monarchy may probably be computed by days, or at any rate by weeks, King FRANCIS proclaims suddenly to his people the gift of a new constitution, with representative institutions on national Italian principles, the tricolored flag, and analogous institutions for Sicily under the government of a Viceroy. The best comment we can offer on this proceeding would be the words of the Roman Emperor to the Centurion who strove with his cloak to stanch the blood which was flowing from his throat,—"It is too late is this fidelity." Months perhaps weeks ago, such a step might have averted the fall of the Bourbon dynasty; now it is too late. The whole proceeding is a poor plagiarism, which will deceive no one. Europe has not forgotten—and least of all is Naples likely to forget—that only twelve years ago the father of this very King put the Italian colors in his hat, and solemnly swore to just such a constitution as this; nay, more, that he carried his hypocrisy to the extent of sending Neapolitan troops into Lombardy for the ostensible purpose of making war against Austria, to which he was then, and remained to the day of his death, the most devoted of slaves. When we see the son thus closely copying the father, we may well ask with the Roman, "Is this fidelity, is this repentance, real? How long will it last? By what will it be followed?" The King of Naples seeks, like his father, to engage honorable and upright men to undertake the office of his Ministers. Does he suppose that they have forgotten the fate which awaited those who accepted a similar office in 1848? The rizing of the Lazzaroni, the sham trials, the cruel imprisonments, and the long suspension of law and justice, which even yet has not passed away? *It is, indeed, too late.* It is possible that some device might have been hit upon by which Naples could be once more cheated of her liberties, but that device can hardly be the same threadbare expedient which succeeded twelve years ago. There is a poverty of conception about it which marks out this notable manœuvre for certain failure. Priestly casuistry will be at hand to support royal perfidy, and any number of miracles can be commanded to sanction a perjury extorted by fear and justified by necessity. In the meanwhile, GARIBALDI seems to be acting, so far as we can judge, with prudence and moderation. He refuses the immediate annexation of Sicily to Piedmont, feeling, very justly, that the moment he places the island under the control of a regular Government, accessible to the influences of European diplomacy, his own power and the fierce energy of the revolution it wields would come to an end altogether, and feeling also, we cannot question, that his work is but half done, and that it is not in Palermo, but in Naples itself, that the ultimate destiny of Sicily must be decided.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Trophies of the Campaign in Italy—Anniversary of the Battle of Solferino—The Death of the Prince Jerome—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, June 28, 1860.

On Sunday last, the anniversary of the battle of Solferino, we visited the Hotel of the Invalids to see the collection of flags taken in Italy during the campaign of last year. These flags had been deposited at the Tuileries since the 15th of August last, the day of the triumphal entry of the army of Italy into Paris, and only a few weeks ago were conveyed from the Tuileries to the Invalids by a detachment of Cent-Gardes. They were accompanied by two other flags taken some months ago from the Beni-Snassen, during the twenty days' campaign directed against these warlike tribes by Gen. MARTIMPREY, Commander-in-Chief in Algeria. These flags were all formally given into the guardianship of the Governor of the Invalids, who placed them around the gallery of the chapel, side by side with those from Austerlitz and Wagram, the plains of Italy, and the pyramids of Egypt.

These flags and the disabled soldiers of the Invalids brought back to memory the grand scene of this day a year ago. We were reminded of the torn flags, the miles of mutilated and bleeding men, and the groans and cries of the dying. We could see again the immense plain and its line of hills covered with struggling men, could see the dust of charging cavalry, could hear the roar of artillery and musketry, and thus live over again the whole horrid scene of carnage and confusion. Worse than all, we had revived in the memory those painful hospital scenes, where whole thousands of brave men were left face to face with suffering and death, without the stimulus of the battle-field to stifle pain, without any of the care or sympathy which renders the sick-bed tolerable. But to hear these old Invalids talk, Solferino was but a skirmish to *their* battles—the great battles of the first Empire. In all that form of suffering which results from a want of food, clothing and a shelter from the inclemency of the weather, the pretension of the old soldiers has a foundation in truth; but the same cannot be said of the suffering by firearms, where the execution of modern instruments of death must be double that of the days of BONAPARTE.

It has already been shown by a document published at Brescia by the chief Italian surgeon of the place, that the accidents at Solferino on the allied side which entered for treatment at the hospitals of Brescia alone, were a little over 31,000; if to this be added the men who entered the hospitals of other towns and villages, those who had wounds which did not drive them into the hospitals, (and the hospitals on account of the intense heat were avoided by every one who could nurse his wound in camp,) and the dead left on the field, we arrive inevitably at a figure approximating 45,000—or about one-fourth of the entire army, not more than five-eighths of which were engaged. Dr. BERTHERAND, one of the principal surgeons of the French army, Director of the Medical School at Algiers, and chief surgeon to one of the *corps d'armée* in the late Italian campaign, has just published a small work of 200 pages on the surgical service of the campaign. In this work Dr. BERTHERAND states that the effective force of the French army in Italy had reached, on the day of the battle of Solferino, 218,000 men, and he gives the same figures as the Brescia surgeon, as the number of wounded who entered the hospitals of that town afterwards, to wit: "More than 17,000 French, 14,000 Italians, and about 1,500 Austrians—total, 33,000 men." He further says, "that from the 6th of June to the 17th of August, a period which comprised the evacuations from Magenta, Malegnano and Solferino, the hospitals of Milan received in round numbers, 21,000 French, 6,000 Italians, and 7,000 Austrians—total, 34,000." These figures embrace also those attacked with any serious disorder, such for example as typhoid fever; but the army was remarkably healthy during the whole campaign, and every man not attacked with an absolutely grave disorder was treated outside; so that the entries from this cause were insignificant. The reader will observe in regard to the statistics at Milan, that while all, or nearly all, of the wounded of Magenta and Malegnano were carried there, but a certain proportion of those from Solferino are comprised in the number. As a last observation, the officers and very many of the privates who had friends in the country, were treated in private houses.

The Prince JEROME has died without scarcely a response of sympathy from the breasts of the Parisians. Not that the Prince was hated by the people; all their feelings towards him, whether of love, respect or hate, were negative. With all the efforts made by the Prince and his two children, the Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess MATHILDE, to gain a place in the affections of the people, they have never been able to provoke the shadow of an enthusiasm. And yet they were not without merit, as every candid person must admit. For the last six or seven years, by a movement entirely spontaneous, the pursters of Paris, a most numerous, wicked and dangerous class, have abandoned the Emperor and Empress, and turned all their wit and sarcasm against the family of the Palais Royal. I recollect having seen, shortly after the marriage of the Emperor, a manuscript book containing six hundred and fifty anecdotes and *jeux de mots* on the imperial couple—an example which not only demonstrated the feeling of the people at the time, but showed as well their immense fertility in this kind of thing.

Since then, as I have already said, the political wits have directed all, or nearly all their attacks against the Palais Royal, and at no time, I regret to say—for mirth should be silent in presence of a death-bed—have they been so prolific as during the last illness of the deceased Prince. It is no more than right to say, however, that the most of the *jeux d'esprit* are on the account of the children, and give to the deceased only a secondary place. Thus, among other good things, are the following: The Prince NAPOLEON should have arrived in haste one day at Villegénis to see his father, and was stopped in the antechamber by Dr. RAYER, who declared that the mind of the patient was confused and wandering, and that it might be an indiscretion to admit him at that moment to his father's bed-side. The Prince insisted; he was sure his father would recognize him, and therefore there could be no harm in admitting him. The Prince was admitted, when his father, turning his eyes to the door, exclaimed: "*Je voila, mon brave!*" "There, you see!" said the doctor, reproachfully. The same story is turned in another sense to suit the Princess MATHILDE. The Princess insisted upon seeing her father when in this condition, and the doctor remonstrated as he did with her brother, saying that it was useless, as her father was incapable of recognizing her. The Princess, however, was admitted, and the doctor asked the sick man if he knew who it was that stood by his bed-side. "*Oh, oui*" he answered, "*C'est Mathilde, la sainte femme!*" "There," said RAYER, "I told you he was deranged." So numerous are these jokes that the famous Professor of the Faculty threatens to leave town till the excitement is over. Not an hour passes over his head that some friend does not throw in his face one of these terrible *jeux de mots*, in which he is generally made to play a part.

The body of the Prince JEROME, which lies in state at the Palais Royal, will be exposed to public view in a magnificent *chapelle ardente* to-morrow and the three days following, when his body will be conveyed with great pomp to the Invalids. The Prince, in his will, insists on being buried at the Invalids, but the Emperor, who wishes to put himself and his two Uncles (the Great and the Little) at St. Dennis, has hit on a compromise of this kind: The Prince JEROME will be placed at the Invalids till the repairs and the new Bonapartist tombs are finished in the Cathedral of St. Dennis. Then the hearts of NAPOLEON I. and JEROME will be placed in urns to remain in the Invalids, while their bodies will be conveyed, with great ceremony, to St. Dennis. Thus, at last, the two brothers will lie side by side, and the bones of the Exile of St. Helena, after so many voyages, will find a resting place. The Emperor and the Cabinet have been seriously tried with this very question, for, although perhaps his Majesty's opinion was settled, he had to contend with the family of the Palais Royal, who are real Bonapartes, and had a right to be heard in the matter. The Prince JEROME had been Governor of the Palace of the Invalids, and he was official guardian of the body of his brother, whose remains he desired should remain where they are; and it is precisely because the deceased Prince expressed his views on the matter so decidedly in his testament, opened since his death, that the Emperor tried to shift the responsibility in part from his own shoulders to those of his Cabinet. And yet, according to the Constitution, the Emperor has the entire disposition of the members of the Imperial Family while living; it is singular that he should not have when dead.

You will have read the extravagant articles of the London journals on the late Volunteer review in that city. These articles afford the French journals an excellent opportunity for a display of raillery and merriment. The *Times* equaled the 18,000 volunteers to an army of several hundred thousand men of any other nation—an assertion which a French journal aids to demonstrate mathematically, by showing the divisions necessary to arrive at this result. Thus, each man is supposed to possess: of personal courage, 2; of personal pride, 2; patriotism for the Queen, 5; ditto for the State, 5; pride for the girls in the "gallery," 2; pride for his uniform, 2, etc. By this sort of calculation the French journal arrives at an elucidation of the otherwise inexplicable assertion of the *Times*, that the 18,000 Volunteers of London are equal to two or three hundred thousand of other people's soldiers.

The ultramontanes and the legitimists have found a pet which they caress from morning till night, like a child with a new doll; it is not certain that they do not get up in the night to continue the interesting operation. This pet is the pamphlet "McMAHON, King of Ireland," which some speculating Frenchman has just put through the press of Dentu. I tried this morning to find a copy to send you, but it seems that the booksellers, in this neighborhood at least, are afraid of it, since not a single copy could be found. But this pamphlet and the preceding one, "The Irish Question," have had the effect of throwing the London *Times* into a rage, and that, perhaps, is as much success as their writers hoped for. The two pamphlets are regarded by the French themselves as rather a good joke, and many a laugh they have provoked in political circles.

I have neglected to mention till now a complimentary dinner given to Capt. COMSTOCK, of the *Adriatic*, in this city last week, at the *Trois Frères Provençaux*. I need not tell you that the present Captain of the *Adriatic* has hosts of friends, and that there was no difficulty in getting together, even in this strange land, a house full of people willing to pay a handsome sum in order to show their admiration of the man. On a two or three day's notice seventy-five gentlemen were convened, and the American Minister, Mr. FAULKNER presided. Several excellent speeches were made by Mr. FAULKNER, Capt. COMSTOCK, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., (in reply to a toast to Cap's LINES and WORTON, of the *Arago* and *Fulton*,) WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, Esq., President of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, Major HARTLEY, of Springfield, Mass, Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN, of New-York, Messrs. CURTIS and DALE, of Paris, and others. The affair was organized under the direction of Mr. TUCKER.

A Committee of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, section of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, have placed the name of Prof. DANA, of New-Haven, Conn., second on their list of candidates for a vacancy. The name of M. NORDMAN, of Helsingfors, Russia, stands first, and this gentleman will, perhaps, be elected.

MALAKOFF.

The Atlantic Telegraph in the Law Courts.

WAS THE CABLE EVER LAID?

From the London Times.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Tuesday, Mr. PATERSON, a Glasgow merchant, brought an action against an underwriter, named HARRIS, on a policy of insurance, by the terms of which the plaintiff was to be protected against all risk accruing to him as the holder of one share in the Atlantic Telegraph Company, through the cable suffering injury, or its successful laying down being prevented by the "perils of the sea." On behalf of the plaintiff the great object was to show that the cable had never been fully and successfully laid, and that that object had been prevented by the injuries which the cable sustained through damage done to it after being submerged in the sea. Several witnesses were called to support this view of the case, amongst others Professor THOMPSON, the gentleman who acted as electrician on board the *Niagara*, and Mr. SAWARD, the Secretary to the Company. Professor THOMPSON stated that between the 11th and 21st of August, which was the period during which the cable might be said to have worked best, its action was very good at certain hours; however, in general, its working was very irregular. He was unable with certainty to account for that, but he attributed it partly to the incrustation of the surface wire. The total quantity of cable manufactured was 3,290 miles, of which 2,136 were submerged, and about 370 lost. The cable submerged might be said to be lost, and the original capital entirely exhausted. Three days before the landing at Newfoundland they cut away 60 miles of the cable on board the *Niagara*. The conducting wire had got out of place, and had forced its way through the gutta percha and even through the tow, so as almost to touch the cylindrical wire covering. After that the signals were better. Before the cable was taken on board it had been exposed for some time at Greenwich to the heat of a very hot sun, and there was no doubt that in that way some of the gutta percha had got softened, and it oozed through the tow and the outside wire. Mr. SAWARD, the Secretary to the Company, proved that 20,000 words passed backwards and forwards between the two countries during the three weeks the cable worked. An expedition had been fitted out to take up the 46 miles of the cable nearest Newfoundland. The new cable would start from a spot nearer to Europe by that distance. It was thought that that portion of the cable had sustained an injury, and that the principal injury sustained was about 150 miles from Valentia. It was likewise thought that when those portions of the line were renewed the whole cable would work. It was intended to raise 200 miles at the Valentia end. There was no doubt that a portion of the gutta percha had oozed through at Greenwich in consequence of its having been melted by the heat of the sun. The cable had not been tested under water, in consequence of the fears of some of the Directors that the strands of wire would get rusted. However, subsequent experience proved the desirability of a cable being submitted to such a test. No evidence was called on behalf of the defendant, but the contention on his part was that the transmission of 20,000 words proved that the cable had been fully laid down; and even if that were not granted, its complete laying down was not prevented by the perils of the sea, but through either its original defective organization, or the injury which it sustained by exposure to the sun at Greenwich, and which was previous to the time when the risk of the Underwriters commenced. After an absence of nearly an hour, the jury found that the cable, owing to its exposure at Greenwich, was in a defective condition when placed on board, but then that its defects were aggravated by the action of the sea water. The Chief Justice said that he would enter the verdict for the plaintiff, giving the defendant leave to move to enter it for him instead. It is understood that a vast number of actions depend on the fate of this.

News from Jamaica.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE UNITED STATES—IMMIGRATION OF AMERICAN NEGROES—WANT OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

We have received files of Kingston, Jamaica, papers to Saturday, the 23d of June, inclusive.

Two propositions are said to be before the Executive Committee, on the subject of steam communication between the island and New-York—one of Mr. VANDERBILT, of New-York, and the other of Mr. HOLT, of Liverpool. It is doubtful, says the *Standard*, whether the former will accept the subsidy, in consequence of its being insufficient to meet the cost of running a fortnightly line from California, *via* Panama, touching at Jamaica, *en route* to the United States. Should Mr. VANDERBILT decline the proposition, it is hoped that the offer of Mr. HOLT will be taken up.

The immigration of American blacks to Jamaica has been again the topic of newspaper discourse, and the judicious observation has been made, that if the Jamaicans have a regular and speedy communication with the United States, all interests will be developed; the owner of land that is now lying desolate will have it improved or purchased; the planter will no longer suffer from the vagrancy of squatters; and the merchant will have purchasers for his goods, as well as abundance of produce offering for sale, now hardly known.

The scarcity of medical men in Jamaica, and the neglect of the people to avail themselves of those essential sanitary precautions necessary to promote health and life, are subjects that attract at the present time a considerable amount of public attention.

The health of Jamaica was good.

The New-Orleans *Delta* vigorously repudiates all attempts at fusion between the two wings of the Democracy.

REPUBLICANISM IN KENTUCKY.

General Review of the Principles and Purposes of the Republican Party.

Speech of Cassius M. Clay at Louisville, July 7.

From the Special Reporter of the N. Y. Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 9, 1860.

Upon the invitation of the Republican Club of this City, CASSIUS M. CLAY delivered an address on Saturday evening, from the steps of the Court-house. He had a very large audience,—not less than four or five thousand persons,—and was heard with marked attention and interest from the beginning to the close of his long speech. It was the opening speech of the campaign in this section, and as such, as well as from its intrinsic character, merits general attention. It was moderate, but firm, in its tone,—avoiding everything like vituperation, and exceedingly able and convincing in its argument. It is decidedly one of the best speeches he ever made.

Upon being presented to the meeting, Mr. CLAY thus addressed them:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF LOUISVILLE: I stand before you to-night upon that only true and solid basis of liberty in any country or under any name—Freedom of opinion, freedom of speech and the right of the people, peaceably to assemble to consider who shall be their rulers, and what shall be the measures that shall be prescribed for their guidance. Take away these privileges and these rights, and I don't care by what party name you designate yourselves, all true liberty is gone. I know that I stand before you, subject to much accumulated odium; an odium not only accumulated in my own person, but such as is studiously heaped upon the man whom I stand here this night to vindicate, and upon the principles which I shall attempt to defend.

All doctrines which seem to be new; all principles, be they political or scientific, or of whatever character they may, which disturb the habits of the people, have, in all ages, been distasteful to the masses. The great desire of the human mind, the great hope of human sentiment, and the great aim of human opinion, is to be let alone. In the wise providence of God, it is well that it is so! It is not meet that communities, States or nations should be drifted about by every wind of doctrine and disturbed in their ordinary pursuits, or in other respects to which I have alluded, by innovators. But, after all, these new influences and new disturbers of the public peace have ever had existence, from the beginning of time to this present day; and just so long as mankind is progressive, as I believe it is, just as long as man has an interest in the fashion of his physical creation, or in his mental development, or even in political creation and controversy, these innovations must come upon us. The Almighty has made us to progress—has given us the eternal law of progression, and we must conform to its dictates. As has been in the past, so it will be in the future. We shall still be disturbed by new ideas. Men of Louisville, after all, the question is not, do these questions disturb our quiet? but are they true? This evening I shall discuss this question with a view to its political bearings, in which it the more especially commends itself to our present consideration.

DIVISIONS IN THE LAND.

We find the people of this great nation, at the time when I speak, broken up into several distinctive parties, divided ostensibly, of late, into the support of distinctive principles and measures, headed by several leaders, all aspiring to the Presidency of the United States, and each aiming by the election of its candidate to give effect and potency to those principles and measures which it advocates. You have, in the first place—the oldest, perhaps—the Democratic Party, so called, under, as I conceive, its regular organization, according to old party usages, as they have been handed down from time immemorial almost, under the leadership of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS; then you have another party, calling itself the Democratic Party, originating in a minority and following toward secession, more particularly confined to the Southern States, under the leadership of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE; then you have another party, older in date than ours, calling itself, at present, "The Union Party," and I may here state that I have no doubt it is a Union Party; I cannot doubt its design to carry out all the matters suggested by it and all its purposes publicly announced, and this party is under the leadership of JOHN BELL, of Tennessee; last, though not least, the great Republican Party, under the leadership of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois. I believe that Mr. HOUSTON, who was once an independent Democratic candidate, has since declined.

Thus, gentlemen, you have the different parties, as they are organized, brought before you. I stand here to-night a native-born Kentuckian; a man having, as I flatter myself, in the history of this country as much at stake as any other man in the community, representing the Republican Party, small, it is true, here in this State, but, taking all the States together in that great Federal Union under which we, as different sovereign States, aggregate and act as a nation, and whether you consider it as a party or as people in a State, certainly entitled to the first consideration from its numbers, from its wealth, from its intelligence, and from the prospects of its future supremacy in this country.

It is therefore not of small importance to you to know what are really the principles and what are the great landmarks set down to guide the acts of the party; what those principles are which are to govern it in all time to come; what are its purposes and its policy—for all these may be deduced from the principles it lays down.

REPUBLICANISM NOT NEW.

The principles of the Republican Party, I need not tell you, have been enunciated in the Chicago Convention. All of you who are in the habit of reading political news have read them. I do not propose to weary your attention or exhaust your patience by reading them here to night, but I shall take up some of those principles as laid down, and attempt to vindicate them.

In the first place then, men of Louisville, we set up no special claim to originality. We propose to avail ourselves, as we have done, of all the *dicta*, of all the enunciations of the fathers of the republic; of all the past policies and measures of the government, and reaping experience from the past, to take along with us that which has been approved in the present, to carry out the design of the government under the auspicies of this new organization.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

First, then, allow me to make a few remarks with regard to what is called a Pacific Railroad. To this we lay no claim of initiation. No doubt this project has been entertained by far seeing statesmen from the beginning of our government. I need not tell you that it was the favorite project of that old right hand man of Gen. JACKSON, THOMAS HART BENTON, nor need I tell you that many of those explorations which have shown the practicability of this great acquisition to commerce were made by our late candidate Col. JOHN C. FREMONT, under the auspices of that sagacious statesman, BENTON. Truth lies every where in the high-ways of life, and he is entitled to the credit who takes it up and applies it practically to the temporal purposes of mankind. While then we do not claim the merit of initiation, we do claim the merit of taking up this truth and making it a plank in our platform. In 1856 we announced it as part of the policy of the Republican Party if it was placed in power to carry out this scheme. It is one of the planks in the platform upon which we now stand. So strong in 1856, did public sentiment set in that direction, that although objection was made by the extreme wing of the Democratic Party, Mr. BUCHANAN, in order to avail himself of the popularity of that measure, wrote a letter which would reach the Pacific coast in time, giving in his adhesion to the measure. Other men and parties may take tortuous ways of expressing their purposes, but we adopt the better mode, that of laying down our principles without prevarication; hence we put that scheme in our platform and as we are willing to reap the benefit of its popularity in the far West, so we are willing to accept the disadvantages of its advocacy here.

Can it be possible that there is a difference of opinion in this mercantile community as to the propriety of such a work as the Pacific Railroad? I know that we are frequently called sectional; that ours is said to be a sectional party; that we represent the Northern interest, and disregard the wants of the South; but, gentlemen, I stand here to night to advocate the interests of both the North and the South. [Some applause.] Show me that a given scheme is beneficial to my countrymen, whether on the border of the frozen lakes or on the sunny shores of the Gulf, and I am ready to go for it. Instead of having one railroad binding the Atlantic with the Pacific, as was at first intended, leading Republicans of the present day, who have possession of the power, in conjunction with a portion of the Union Party, have projected a bill that proposes to build contemporaneously two lines, one tapping the Southern road laid down in Texas, in which, as I understand, the citizens of Louisville have already taken a large amount of stock, and another road to extend railroads already in existence, or in view, through the non-slaveholding region.

Nor is this intended as a scheme of party or individual plunder; to build up caste at the expense of the great mass of the people. The bill is so guarded that the corporations are confined specifically to their powers, and invested only with such rights as the corporations have already, except only the building and management of such roads. Under the bill,—which I have not read, but as I learn,—which has been laid over to a specified day of the next session, that it may be considered and carried, it is provided that whenever said companies shall have completed fifty miles of said road, and put upon it the rolling stock, that then the United States Government shall issue its bonds, I believe, to the extent of one million of dollars, and so going on until the road is completed to the Pacific Ocean. Nor are the advances to be made by the United States gratuities to the corporations. The amount is to be reimbursed by the carrying of the mails, military stores, &c.

Some may consider that a visionary scheme, but let us look at the past and learn wisdom from its teachings. A long time ago it was my fortune to be among the first to project a system of internal improvements in the good old Commonwealth of Kentucky, and we built a road on the Macadam plan from the town of Richmond, in the County of Madison, near where I reside, to the city of Lexington. All sorts of objections were made to it. It was said to be a *caste* institution, to build up a few men at the expense of the many; it was a bad scheme in itself, and one leading politician, and I am sorry to say he belonged to that good old party, the Democratic Party, acting, as he supposed, under the leadership of JACKSON, who had vetoed the Maysville Railroad bill, declared that such a thing would never do; that it would wear out the nails of his horse's shoes, [laughter,] and put him to immense expense; he was opposed to it generally. [Renewed laughter.] How is it now? Land then worth ten, fifteen and, in a few instances, thirty dollars an acre, now sells none of it for less than thirty dollars and some of it for a hundred dollars per acre. Some of this advance, no doubt, is attributable to the advance of population and wealth in the country; but a larger proportion of it can be attributed only to that enterprise which has developed the resources of the country around it and which was brought about by an observation of what other men are doing and which brings together the experience of all men.

I merely allude to this as an illustration of the idea that the Government is not to be the loser in the long run by this Pacific Railroad, but that the lands will ten times more than pay for the cost of the road itself, even were the money advanced a gratuity.

Gentlemen, in ancient times we find that advanced civilization was everywhere aggregating itself about internal lakes and water courses and seas. Why? Because, in the early stage of our civilization the facilities of commerce were greater by water than by land. The observation of diversified interests; the introduction of new luxuries; the growth of new hopes and new sentiments, whether those of mind or fancy, or of body, give the people accumulated fortune and leisure for reflection and advancement. Beginning in the far East and coming West, we find even on the far Western continent settlements wherever the facilities of commerce were greatest. But, thank God, gentlemen, in his Providence we are relieved of this former necessity of following the water-courses; by the genius of man; by his creative power, which has by its advancement made him still more nearly allied to Deity, by availing ourselves of the powers before lying dormant in the elements, steam especially, we have constructed facilities that far outrun water navigation and by means of our railroads we are rearing up, in a manner heretofore unknown in the world and in the advance of civilization, an Empire. Here lies this vast expanse of territory running westward to the Pacific, which many of us have been told is a barren country, fit only for the savages and the buffalo. I need not require you to make a practical exploration of that country to show that this is altogether unfounded. Common sense will tell you that where year after year great caravans of men pass through, subsisting by the way—carrying no provision for their animals—that that land is capable of being subdued and brought under high cultivation. There is not and cannot be doubt upon this subjection. The question, then, arises, whether we will, in the development of our national power, and in the building up of that prowess on which we so much pride ourselves, avail ourselves of the railroad to develop the great resources of the Far West. That is the question outside of a pecuniary view.

But even in the light of pecuniary profit, what is Louisville, that begins just now to be a manufacturing town, to gain by placing a man gifted with a high degree of civilization in the place of the savage and the buffalo? Of course, in every such man you find a consumer for your rope and bagging, for your provisions, for all these results of your infant manufactories that here begin to open up the enterprise of our State.

Yes, gentlemen! Every new farmer, each new mechanic, and every new man that goes from among the teeming population of the Atlantic shore, or from the over-crowded nations of the old world, will be a consumer, and in each consumer you have an interest. You will see then that you are eminently interested in this project, freemen of Louisville—you men upon whose material prosperity our home market depends. You must see that your manufactures going South to Memphis, and tapping this great line, must be distributed to this growing population of the Far West, and among the untold millions that are to rise on that soil.

PRESERVING THE UNION.

Allow me, gentlemen, a few more considerations of a wider character. On that Western shore is an expanse of soil, in extent and genial climate and fertility unknown on the whole earth perhaps, with mining wealth unparalleled in the history of nations; it is sufficient, to say the least, to build up a great and independent nation. It is far removed from us and our defences, and according to the outline of States, eminently calculated to be subdivided into a new nation, in consequence of the immense mountains that divide us. Are we desirous of maintaining this in the Union? Are we desirous of maintaining the union of these States? Then let us construct these routes that will give us ties of interest and kindred to bind us together.

Look beyond that. For the first time in the history of long centuries those what I may call antediluvian nations, Japan and China, are open to us. For centuries in their trade with the nations of the land taking in only gold, silver and precious stones, and never exporting either, there has, no doubt, within those Empires accumulated wealth that far transcends the idealities of Eastern poets. This, in the order of nature,—these nations holding a comparative civilization so far as the Asiatic and African nations are concerned, yet never approaching our own,—must of necessity be divided among the most powerful nations. Are we, then, insensible to the acquisition of that treasure that will add to our comfort, our luxury and our glory among the nations of the earth? Are we willing to leave this immense treasure to fall into the possession of other nations, foreign and alien to us; allied in consequence of weakness to the old despotisms of Europe? Will we allow them to monopolize this wealth, or will we, by the building of this great route, grasp these treasures which even have heretofore built up Palmyra, Babylon, and Sidon? or still further advancing, wherever that wealth passed from the land to the seas, making the principal seats and depôts of the world—Venice, Genoa, Lisbon, Amsterdam and London.

These are considerations that we throw out. We profess to be the special guardians of this measure, and if you have a desire to see a measure accomplished, is it not the part of wisdom to put it in the hands of its friends, and not in the hands of those who have been laggards in coming to the rescue.

A VOICE—Give us something about LINCOLN.

MR. CLAY—Good for old ABE. [Laughter and applause.]

But I cannot detain you longer upon this subject. I merely cast out these considerations for your more mature reflection when you shall retire home to your rooms.

PROTECTION.

One more measure, gentlemen, I will briefly allude to. I refer to the method we propose for the collection into the National Treasury of the means to carry on the Government.

The old Democratic Party has advocated the idea of laying what is called direct taxation upon the people—that is to say, in order to pay the officers of the General Government the expenses of the army and the navy, the protection of ourselves at home and abroad, the administration of justice and all that, the ordinary law officers shall go among the the people estimate the value of their property, and levy a tax of so much per cent. upon the value of each man's estate. We have proposed another and a different system. That system is not new with us, but we, like sensible men, try all things and hold fast to that which is good. We believe the best policy to be that of having a few places or ports of entrance along the sea coast, and to lay a tax upon the importations from all foreign governments and thus raising the revenue of the country. Now, working men, especially of Louisville, let me address to you a few considerations why you should favor our policy.

A VOICE—"Hurrah for LINCOLN."

In the first place, direct taxation is more expensive; you have thousands more of officers to intrude themselves upon your domestic quiet, "to harass the people and eat out their substance," to quote the language of our fathers.

Let us suppose, so far as manufactures are concerned, that by laying a light tax upon the manufactures of France, Russia or England, that you give employment to your own sons and daughters that they would otherwise not have; in that way you would build up your own people at home and give them employment and prosperity, having your family around you; whereas, if you allow these manufactures to come in without this tax, they come in and drive you still further to the West. Do you not see if you employ the foreign manufacturer that you have to pay the laborer, the profit of the employer, the advance of the manufacturer and the inspector, the increase of the importer, then the profit of the recipient and of the general merchant and of the retail dealer, so that the article costs you much more in the long run than if it were manufactured at home. That is a great consideration. If the article be made at home you get clear of paying all that range of accumulated expenses to which I have alluded.

Well, gentlemen, there is another consideration why I think that policy is the best to be pursued in our country. Where every man is a voter, where every man 21 years of age has to exercise the great discretion of controlling the Government, every man should have a certain degree of leisure in which to study questions of policy and expediency. It is a policy to which the wealthy man will submit that the taxes should never be so crushing upon the masses as to incapacitate them for the opportunity to qualify themselves to govern properly. Well, if you have a tax such as we propose it is in the power of every man to say whether or no he shall pay it. If a man wants a coat of broadcloth, but finds himself straitened in circumstances and he does not wish to pay the tax, he has only to refuse to take it and he avoids the tax, so that a man can avoid paying any of the tax that is laid upon foreign articles for the support of the Government, whereas if the tax is direct, however much he may be in want, or however much his family may suffer, whether it be through sickness or by reason of misfortune, the tax-gatherer comes round, assesses his little property and requires, "Pay me that thou owest." "Pay me that thou owest" is the cry all the time, and he is without relief under the other policy, so that I say we have and must have the sympathy of the popular heart, and therefore we ask your suffrages in this behalf. Enough on that subject.

ALIEN AND NATIVE CITIZENS.

One more allusion I will make to a plank in our platform. To that in which we say we will give equal protection to all our citizens, whether of alien or of native birth.

Gentlemen, just look at that. I understand that there are a great many citizens in this town of foreign birth. They come to our country asking to share with us this privilege of self government and common liberty and common independence. We require of them that they shall forswear their allegiance to the foreign Government from whence they emigrated. Whenever our peace or security shall be threatened at home or abroad, we demand of them to shoulder the musket, and if need be, to sacrifice their lives and their property in our defence; and we say inasmuch as they give us allegiance we should give them protection. [Much applause.] Therefore, we repudiate that enunciation of the Democratic administration, which declares that a man becoming an American citizen has protection at home where it is not needed, but if he returns to France, Germany, or Ireland, and the old despotic Governments should lay its hand upon him to press him into its service to fight the battles of despotism, our flag does not cover him. [Cries of "Good," and renewed applause.] We say that protection and allegiance are coequal, and that the man who stands by and fights our battles, the Republican Party will stand by and fight his battles to the death if need be. That is our doctrine. [Renewed and long-continued applause; voices, "Hurrah for LINCOLN"—"Hurrah for BELL."]

Gentlemen, there are many other planks in our platform, but, I find that the time is passing away and that I will not be able to go over them all.

THE LIVING ISSUE.

If you will allow me, I will now come to you in the spirit of frankness, and if I may say so, in a spirit of fearlessness, to speak of the great issue, of the existence of African Slavery among us; and I will endeavor to point out what will be the policy of our Government with regard to that so-called "institution."

OLD DEMOCRACY.

Gentleman, I will continue in the order I began before—with the Democratic Party. Originally good, it set out with Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Henry, Adams, Lee, and all those distinguished men of the slaveholding States as well as of the non-slaveholding States of the North, with the policy, that wherever the National Government held territory unoccupied, where our power was supreme, there the foot of a slave should never pass. Two years before the Constitution was made, they passed that ordinance which built up Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and every foot of territory that our fathers that fought in the Revolution owned they declared should be consecrated to free men and free labor, and that this institution, imposed upon us by the British King to foster his commerce, contrary to the wishes of the thirteen colonies, should be limited. I say all these men were agreed as to the character of this institution, and as to the policy of its extinction. So it continued this policy down to the year 1854, when this new phase of Democracy appeared.

That was the old Democratic doctrine. Well, gentlemen, about that time it was found that these free institutions of the North had developed not only a degree of wealth, of intelligence, and of social, physical and moral advancement, far superior to that of the Slave States running parallel with them, but that they have acquired a population politically overpowing the Slave States, the States where the Democratic Party had its chief head and nucleus. In an open field and a fair fight the institutions had been tried, and everywhere the verdict was declared in favor of free institutions as against Slave labor, What did the Democratic Party do—for then something had to be done that it might regain its old advantage, and get ahead in political power?

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

All at once one of these leaders—this leader STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, found out that their fathers were all mistaken—that WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, and those other great men were a set of infernal fools, [laughter,] and did not know as much about the Constitution as STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS did three generations after them. [Much applause.] He discovered that it was unconstitutional to reserve these Territories, as they had done, for the benefit of our sons and daughters in time to come. What did he then propose? Not that he wanted to get into Kansas—not at all. He was opposed to that thing—he merely wanted to stand by a "great principle;" he did not want the South humiliated by the idea that Congress would prevent it from going into Kansas with its slaves, and they put it into the Cincinnati Platform that they intended to leave the people perfectly free to determine what character of institutions they would have, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. That was the Cincinnati Platform, was it not, Douglas Democrats of Louisville. [Laughter and applause.] If it was not say so now. Don't go away and say CASS. CLAY told an infernal lie. [Much laughter and great appplause.]

THE GAME OF GRAB.

Well, gentlemen, they had already put up the stakes! We had, if you choose, put up these Territories, acquired, as you say, by the common blood and treasure. The South had already got the States of Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, as some said, originally belonging to the Louisiana purchase, and reannexed. They had four States, with the privilege of making three more Slave States out of Texas, thus, in existence and *in posse*, getting several States out of this territory acquired by the "common blood and treasure," to use a cant phrase. Well, we—the Republican Party—we, the non-slaveholders of Kentucky, South Carolina and North Carolina, that have felt the oppression of this institution—thought we would go and take possession of our share—of our paternal estate that our fathers gave us, and build up free institutions, and such as MR. DOUGLAS said, in 1856, that we should have. But what did these men do? They said, why, we have got seven Slave States, and that game is out. Now we want to go and take some of that if we can. Some of you know our old friend FOUNT HUNTER up here at Lexington, if he is not dead, God bless him. [Laughter.] He used to tell an anecdote. He said he went over into the Hoosier State, and a Hoosier invited him to take a game of cards. He was very willing, and put up his money. Says the Hoosier, "Well, old Kentuck, how do you play?" "Oh," replied HUNTER, "I don't know." "Take all the chances?" said the other. "Oh, yes;" with that FOUNT swept the money off the board, and put it in his pocket, and says Hoosier, "Kentuck, why don't you stake." "Why," said FOUNT, "stake yourself. That game's out, sure." [Great laughter.] Now, gentlemen, we put up the stake, and the Southern Democracy swept it off and deliberately put it in its pocket, and tells us to stake again. [Laughter.] I don't know how others felt, but I felt very foolish. I looked round and found that we were a mighty people, and saw that we had no remedy but to go to war, or else quietly to submit to the terms the other party dictated to us, and they said, "Don't grieve about it, old fellows, you have a new stake; go in and win." And supposing they were in good earnest, we gathered up our "traps," or "plunder," as we sometimes call it, and we took our famished women and our "one gallows children," and our sore-backed ponies, and those who had seen the beneficent influences of free labor that had generated an equality in manliness, went in common to this Territory, and we put our shoulders to the wheel, and determined to try once more and see if we could not make it free, according to the terms of the Cincinnati Platform. What was the result? We were met by the armed forces of this party, which was playing out literally and in full the "grab game." They came to the Judicial Department, and according to a secret institution proved to have been formed, they asked us not are you legally constituted officers of the Government, to determine who shall vote, but they asked us men of Kentucky, who are rarely outwitted, and they asked the New-England Yankee, who is more seldom outwitted, the question, "Are you right on the goose?" [Laughter.]

That is what they asked us, and Jonathan for the first time was taken unawares, and they dragged him down, and they put up men that were "right on the goose." [Laughter.] The few members that we were enabled to elect, outside of the influence of these men, we are told by a Congress sworn to tell the truth, they voted out. What could we do then? The game was closed down on us. The cards were not only stocked, but nailed down on us, and they passed laws that Slavery was the gift of God and a great blessing, and declared that whoever said otherwise should be hung or sent to the penitentiary—I forget which.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

But there was some of the blood of KENTON and BOONE in Kansas, and they took up arms, and we drove them out and made a Constitution. What did the Democratic Party do under this same JAMES BUCHANAN, who professed to be so much for the Cincinnati Platform, that when the Committee went to salute him, he said that he was not JAMES BUCHANAN, but the Cincinnati Platform? Why, he tried to force the Pro Slavery Constitution—the Lecompton Constitution—upon the people. But he could not do it, and he immediately went about bribery and corruption, offering such men as FORNEY eighty thousand of dollars profit on a printing contract, or the Consulship to Liverpool, worth $20,000, in the pocket of a friend to give him, with authority to raise it to $25,000, if he would go for stuffing a Pro-Slavery Constitution down the throats of the people of Kansas. But he missed it. Being unable to carry it by the United States Army then assembled; by disarming the Republicans, and turning loose the armed Democrats on them.

A PERSON IN THE CROWD—How about freeing the niggers?

MR. CLAY—I will tell you after a while. I want to free you first, and then I will free the nigger afterwards. [Immense laughter and applause.]

Well, gentlemen, what else did they do? They attempted to bribe us. They said to the people of Kansas, if you will come into the Union as a Slave State, under the Lecompton Constitution, we will give you untold millions of acres of land, and you may come in with your present population; but if you don't you shan't have an acre of land, and shall be kept out in the cold, impoverished by the expenses of Government, without the patronage, until you shall have a certain amount of population three times as large as that which was demanded of Florida, or of Arkansas, or of Texas, or of California. Then shall you come in? Oh, no! Then we will wait and see. [Laughter.] Well, gentlemen, there she stands now, with her ninety thousand people and more, with a free Constitution, and what are you, the Democracy of Louisville and of Kentucky, going to do? Are you going to put in places of power and of trust men that say that the free laboring man shall be entitled to the same rights as the slaveholder? Or are you going to say to her, because you dare to be free you shall not come into this Confederation of free men? That is the question now to be decided.

We have just such an instance before as this in the history of our Government. It was in the case of the gallant GEN. MARION. The British Government, supposing that our Revolutionary Fathers were operated on by mercenary motives, sent out an officer to MARION to see if they could not bribe him, and they found him in the open woods. There was the old war-worn soldier, with his worn clothes and his half-dressed followers. The officer told him this was not the place for a man of his talents and ability; and while he was conversing dinner time came on, and MARION asked the officer, bedecked in all the gorgeousness of British army accoutrements, if he would sit down and take dinner. Not being inclined to be discourteous at such a time, he agreed; but, seeing none, he was puzzled, until MARION scratched up a sweet potato from near the log, and asked him to take a portion of his dinner. "Why," said the officer, "this is a dog's life you lead." BUCHANAN'S officers said to these men in Kansas, "your public buildings have been torn down, your oxen have been shot in your fields, your men and women have been shot down—this is a dog's life you lead—come over and we will make you one of us, and let you share the profits of our rule." What did they do? I thank God the same spirit was existing as before. They said, "Go tell your king, poor as we are, he has not money enough to buy us." That is the spirit we should show in defence of our rights, trespassing upon the rights of none but equally standing in defence of our own. [Much applause.]

DEMOCRACY AS IT IS.

Such was the platform and action of the Democratic Party to 1856. Now a new era is about to come up. What do they propose now? Do they propose to repent and amend the past? Is that what DOUGLAS proposes? A man asked about BRECKINRIDGE; I will talk of him directly. No, Sir; no repentance is to be made; no stakes are to be given up; the Southern Pro-Slavery men have lost, and must find some new way of heading off free labor. The idea of Popular Sovereignty in the Territories had failed. Instead of making a Slave State on the borders of Missouri, they made a Free State, and then they found out that the people must have nothing to do with it, and they go and dig out of his grave, almost, Mr. TANEY, and they get up a sort of *quasi* decision, that no matter whether the people want Slavery or freedom in the Territories, they must have Slavery, because the Dred Scott Constitution carries it there. That is the Dred Scott decision, as they call it. There is where Mr. BRECKINRIDGE stands. As I understand, DOUGLAS, as bad as he is, cannot go that. [Applause and laughter.] DOUGLAS said he was going to stand by "Squatter Sovereignty," and he is going to do it. [Some cheering for DOUGLAS.] He said the horse was sixteen hands high, and he is going to stand by it. That is pretty good for old DOUGLAS. [Laughter and applause.] I don't wonder the Democrats of the North had too much pride to give way—they were a majority of the party. It is true they lost the power and the soul of the party in doing so, but it was a glorious sacrifice of principle over expediency.

BRECKINRIDGE AND HIS PARTY.

Well, now, where is friend BRECKINRIDGE? Why, Sirs, I met him over in the Free States, and where do you think he was then? Why, he was right alongside of CASS. CLAY. [Laughter.] He was as good a Free-Soiler as CASS. CLAY. [Applause.] He had one method of making Kansas free, and I had another—that was all the difference. He was for non-intervention, and was looked upon as DOUGLAS' right-hand man. Away off in Pennsylvania, the old Keystone State, where the Declaration of Independence was passed—what did we see there? On the Democratic banners was inscribed "JAMES BUCHANAN and Free Kansas." That was it. They were just as much in favor of making Kansas a Free State as I was, and when I had come there I was nothing but a mad old Whig, and of course they closed their ears to my prediction when I told them he dared not to do as he had promised to do. Where now is friend BRECKINRIDGE, with all his popularity in Indiana and Pennsylvania? Why, he has backed right square out of the field of battle, and has gone in this dark cave that Slavery goes wherever the Constitution rules. [Much applause.] Well, I am sorry for JOHN. [Much laughter and renewed applause.] JOHN is a good fellow; JOHN is very sharp in seeing the wind; JOHN is very sharp at seeing which way the popular sentiment goes; but we think he is badly mistaken at last in this. We think that his star has set—that his destiny is fixed. [Immense applause.]

VOICES—Hurrah for BELL! Hurrah for DOUGLAS!

A VOICE—Oh! CLAY, go it! Hit him again! [Prolonged cheering and laughter.]

MR. CLAY—Good for Old ABE.

A VOICE—Good for you. [Laughter.]

MR. CLAY—Now, gentlemen, there has been a good deal of mystification about this matter. We have had judges and lawyers, and, I believe, preachers also, to analyze this question, and we have got it so mixed up and so mystified that it is difficult to tell where men are. One man on a ticket is for Squatter Sovereignty, and another who is named for Vice-President is against it. One belongs to the old Democratic Party, and another believes that the Constitution carries Slavery everywhere. Let us clear away all this fog. What is the Pro-Slavery Southern Democratic JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE ground? That is what we want to get at.

Well, now, it is nothing more than this, that if every State in this Union declares that Slavery shall cease to exist in the borders of all these States, and if all the States shall so decide, except South Carolina, where no man can go to the Legislature and vote for President unless he owns so many negroes—a single man, Senator HAMMOND, for instance, who says that the free laborers of the land are the "mud-sills of society," can prevent it. Suppose the whole thirty millions of the people of the United States decided against Slavery, what does BRECKINRIDGE say that he can do? If I am wrong, I want you to answer me to-night, and not go away and say I am a damned liar. If BRECKINRIDGE'S doctrine prevails, that the Constitution carries Slavery everywhere over the United States Gov. HAMMOND could sit in his hacienda, and send a slave into each Territory of this Union, and there is not power enough in these thirty millions of people to say nay. What is that but the worst kind of despotism? What is that but a condition worse than that colonial vassalage where the king could say nay to the oft-repeated wish and to the imperative will of the people? It is pure despotism. It puts it in the power of one man to annul and make void and of non effect the will of every other man—the will of thirty millions of men—and every man that votes for JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE in 1860 votes for that doctrine.

Men of Louisville, will you do it? [Cries of "No" and "Yes." I hope you will not. [A voice—"Speak of BELL, CLAY."

Gentlemen, let us look a little into the argument as they put it forth. They say that a man's slave is just as much his property as his cow or his horse. Is that so? [Cries of "Yes" and "No."] Is there no difference between a slave and a cow or a horse? [Cries of "Yes" and "No."] Well now, if a cow kills a child—your son, for instance—why not hang the cow? [Laughter and applause.]

Gentlemen, I will tell you what the British Government said. They said that slave-property was very different from other property; that the right of a slaveholder to his slave must be determined by positive law. That was the decision of the British Courts. We reënacted that common law of Great Britain; we adopted it, and it has not been repealed, I believe, in a single State in this Union. On the contrary, the decisions in all the Courts where the question was before them—in Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, where it was decided—was, that the slave was different from other property, inasmuch as it had also the attributes of person; and especially was it decided, that when a man took his slave into France and brought him back to Louisiana, that the slave was free; that, having taken him to a free soil, the doctrine of once free always free applied to him. That was the decision of all the Courts until these new lights shone, which Judge TANEY found out, which told him that a man's slave and his cow were the same.

What reason do they give you to make you believe this? Our fathers thought, as we do, that Slavery was the subject of positive and municipal law. Did they make provision that, if a man's cow or his horse escaped, the owner should have his remedy at law to recover the animal? Not at all! Why? Because property in the horse or the cow was recognized all over the world, and therefore it was not necessary to make a constitutional provision as to its recovery. But how was it as to the Slave? After declaring that he was a person held to labor, they provided that "no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor shall be due." That is the truth about it. The right to recover a slave escaping into a Free State exists entirely and absolutely upon the positive enactment of the Constitution and written law, otherwise the slave would be free and there would be no return.

We have the declaration, then, of the fathers themselves. We have the declaration of Mr. MADISON, that because they did not wish the Northern States to have control of that institution—because they did not wish the free people of the North to have control of the institution—they inserted this provision in the Constitution; but that all the States should be left, according to the Chicago platform, to determine this question for themselves. Because they did not intend to have the question decided according to the Abolition doctrine, as it is called, they did this.

Then we have the acts of our fathers. Then we have the judicial decisions, and I ask any lawyer who bears me, if the interest of a people as declared, if the written interest as put in print, if the declarations of the men again reënacted in various laws of the country, running through three generations, decided by all the Courts for sixty years, does not settle the question. If all this does not, in the name of God what will settle it?

Well, all these precedents are in our favor. They show that our fathers did not intend that Slavery should stand by the Constitution, but that it should be left in the hands of the people to declare what should be done with the Territories which belong to the nation, and they provided that the States should not exercise a sway over them which Congress exercises absolutely. Under the special provision, they delegated power over the Territory to Congress, and under that power they have exercised the power of life and death, under it they have taken away a man's life, which is greater than his liberty. BRECKINRIDGE declares now that to be false.

A BYSTANDER—Speak of BELL.

MR. CLAY—BELL is a good boy enough, but he is out of the ring just now. [Much laughter, and voices, "Hurrah for LINCOLN," and "Hurrah for BELL."]

A BYSTANDER—What do you think of BRECKINRIDGE?

MR. CLAY—He is a dead cock in the pit. [Laughter, and much applause.]

A VOICE—How is it about BELL?

MR. CLAY—A word more as to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE and his party, and then I will go to BELL.

DISUNION.

There is another thing I don't like about the Breckinridge Party. I don't intend to call hard names to-night, because I am a peace-loving man. Therefore I will quote a little Democratic authority. What does STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS say—"the Little Giant," as you used to throw him up to us a little while ago—what does he say? He says the Breckinridge Party is a disunion party. Does he lie or does he tell the truth? [Voices—"No;" "Yes;" and one voice, emphatically, "He lies like hell," and laughter.] Well, I will tell you what I think will be the consequence, if they attempt secession? I think they will get voraciously used up. [A Voice—"So do I."]

Look at it. If the people of the United States, or if the people of the Northern States, under the Constitution and by the Constitution, and under the law and by the law, and according to the old Revolutionary and Democratic idea, that "Governments are instituted among men, deriving their powers from the consent of the governed," elect "Honest Old Abe," in a legal and constitutional way, [A Voice—"Never"] they will dissolve the Union.

Well, now I will address myself for a little while to the slaveholder. The slaveholders don't like me much. [Laughter.] They say that I am half crazy. They say I am a pretty clever fellow in the ordinary way, but upon the subject of politics I am a little crazy.

As they say, sometimes, fools and children tell the truth. I know that it is hard to get at truth now-a-days, but we will attempt to find it. I ask you what are you to gain by a dissolution of the Union? In such an event, suppose you succeed in dissolving the Union, what are you to gain? Have you any more security when the Canada line is moved down to the borders of the Ohio; when Mason & Dixon's line is the line of safety? Certainly not! Are you laboring under grievances now in consequence of the public opinion of the world? Will those grievances be lessened when you not only have to war against the great moral power of the world, but also against the opinion of the twenty-five millions of Northern men, once your brethren and allies? when all are concentrated in opinion against you? Why, gentlemen, just look at it. Your Government is secured by an army of ten or fifteen thousand men on land, and probably a few thousand more upon the sea. Do you propose to be as strong as the kingdom of Austria, with her eight or nine hundred thousand men in the field? Do you not see that you will have to exercise all the power this Government now exercises for your security, and not only that, but that you will have to meet an enemy in the twenty-five millions of your own brethren? Under the late Administration you have expended $80,000,000, and I believe you have lately borrowed $20,000,000 more, making $100,000,000. What does all this boasted cotton crop of yours amount to? I think to about $160,000,000. Then, does not every man of sense, every slaveholder, every Southern Democrat know that they will have to quadruple the expenditures of the Government to meet these enemies? Will you not have to expend the $160,000,000—thus absorbing all the cotton crop of the South? You would not only spend the whole revenue, but you would actually trench upon the capital.

But they tell us they will beg the boon of Austria or France or England to lend them a few troops to face these damned Yankees that they so much fear. That is an unpleasant subject to dwell upon. I could illustrate it by matters past and present. I will, however, merely alude to a single incident. When Russia, with her millions of population, under the operation of a single mind, met the free Governments of Europe, she was beaten. Why? Because France and England, in the workshops of industry, and in the field, fought the battle of industry. The war is over, and at once the Emperor proceeds to the liberation of the serfs, in order to infuse a new vigor into the industrial enterprises of Russia.

Such has been invariably the course of events, and such they will be for all time. Gentlemen, the first edict you would be compelled to pass, would be to liberate every slave from Mason and Dixon's line to the Gulf of Mexico, as was done in Hungary. What does that lead to? The very thing that you do not propose.

Such is the programme the slaveholders—the three hundred thousand—lay down for our action in Kentucky. What are we who are non-slaveholders to gain by this? Accumulated taxation, of which I have spoken. No more, even fragmentary common schools; no more manufactories; no more dilapidated attempts to rival the Free States of the North; no more ship building, but the whole energies of our producing people would have to be turned to place a *cordon* of soldiers from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in order to maintain peace at home and security abroad, and when worn out by these exactions, we, basing our reliance upon the black flag of disunion, the drill-sergeant will come to trace us out, that we must die far away from our homes and our children, "unhonored and unsung."

Now, men of Kentucky, I tell you JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE has taken a fatal step. It cannot be dodged. He has placed himself at the head of these fire-eaters of the South.

JOHN BELL, OF TENNESSEE.

Well, now, so far as Mr. BELL is concerned, I believe he is a good man. [Immense applause, and a voice, "That's so."] I think that he is going in the right direction. [Renewed applause and cheers for BELL.] I tell you I don't look upon that man as much of an enemy of mine, who says, "come weal, come woe, I will stand by the stars and stripes of the Union and the liberties of these States." [Long continued applause.] I am not the man to cast reflections upon him, but laying down our minor differences, I say that he is right in this. And if the worst comes to the worst, we expect to stand side by side in defence of our common liberty. [Great cheering.]

ABE LINCOLN.

Now, gentlemen, a few more words with regard to "Honest Old Abe," and I will let you off. [Voices—"Go on," "Hurrah for BELL," and "Good."] He was born down here, gentlemen, in Hardin County, Kentucky. He belonged to that class that a great many think it won't do to make Presidents of,—but that I think will do. He was what we call in the mountains a "one-gallows, bare-footed boy," and he went into the free State of Illinois, where every man is looked upon according to his merit,—where they don't ask who he is descended from; whether his grandfather was a Knight or a sheep-stealer it made no difference. [A Voice—"How about a nigger-thief?"] Or whether he was a nigger-thief, or the dog that guards the nigger, and takes the bread out of his own mouth to do it. He split rails. Yes, sirs, he took his maul and split rails. He had no more sense than that. [Laughter and applause.] When the public did not sufficiently educate him,—which they do there and which we do devilish little of here,—he educated himself, and then, in consequence of his fidelity, they made of him a Captain; not a militia Captain—not one of those captains to wear gaudy clothes and fine epaulettes, and whose principal business it is to go round the streets drinking whisky and run round at nights disturbing quiet people, and going to bed with their boots on, [Laughter,] but they made him captain of a flat-boat, and he went to New-Orleans and came back and handed the proceeds of his trip to his employers.

At about the age of 29 he studied some law and he rose to be one of the first lawyers in the State of Illinois, and when the Little Giant, the captain of the Pro-Slavery Democracy at that time, took the field in defence of the extension of Slavery as against Free Labor, of all the men of Illinois this one-gallows, bare-footed boy was taken up to meet him.

A BYSTANDER—And he got badly beaten.

MR. CLAY—No, Sir, he did not. He got the popular majority over DOUGLAS however much you may deny it. You tricked him out of being Senator, but you can't trick him out of being President.

Well, there was a Democrat in the mountains, and he said he had no notion of this thing; that he split rails once and he ought to be splitting them yet. I know that idea prevails in Kentucky, but he met this champion of the minority, and what do you think is the result? We took the speeches of both of them and sent them over the country as an electioneering document. And what do you Democrats do? You go away into some cellar and read them and then burn the book, lest any one else should see them. Is not that a glorious state of things? Does it not inspire manliness and confidence in the bosom of any man to know that really a man can have an open field and a fair fight, and the devil take the hindermost? If you want this equal manliness for yourselves go for ABRAHAM LINCOLN in 1860, and let us take possession of the Government.

VOICES—"Hurrah for LINCOLN and hurrah for BELL.

I am much obliged to you for your kind attention, and I now bid you a most respectful good night. I hope to meet you shortly at the polls helping to inaugurate "Honest Old ABE."

MR. CLAY then retired and the immense crowd dispersed.

College of the Holy Cross.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Monday, July 9, 1860.

The commencement exercises of this institution were held on Thursday, July 5. The day, unfortunately, was dark and gloomy, and rain commenced falling at an early hour; still the unfavorable weather did not prevent a large attendance. The hall of the College was soon filled. Many visitors from abroad were present, among whom we were glad to see Bishop FITZPATRICK, of Boston; Bishop MACFARLAND, of Hartford, and other clergymen. The former graduates of "Holy Cross" were well represented, and the friends of the Faculty and of the students gathered in strong array to celebrate one more birthday in the history of the College.

The exercises were opened by music from the College band and orchestra, under the direction of Prof. S. R. LELAND—selections from "Norma" being played in exceedingly good time and taste. Indeed the music throughout was well rendered and reflected great credit upon Prof. LELAND and those associated with him.

The speeches having been finished, Bishop FITZPATRICK bestowed diplomas upon the following gentlemen, members of the Philosophy Class, who also received the degree of A. B.:

Ramon J. Hill, Santa Barbara, Cal.; Laurence Kenney, Boston, Mass.; Wm. A. Walker, Congaree, S. C.

The distribution of prizes among the graduates next took place, and thus ended the Seventeenth Commencement of the College of the Holy Cross. The occasion was one of much interest, and every one present seemed pleased. The speaking generally was very good indeed, and some of the speakers displayed a high degree of eloquence.

YALE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—Commencement at Yale College occurs Thursday, July 26. The previous exercises of the week are as follows:

Sunday Afternoon—Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. G. P. Fisher, Livingston Professor of Divinity. *Evening*—Discourse before the Yale Missionary Society, by Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., of New-York.

Tuesday Afternoon—Two-hundredth anniversary of the Hopkins Grammar School; historibal discourse by Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, of Litchfield. *Evening*—Cocio ad Clerum, by Rev. C. W. Clapp, of Rockville, Conn.

Wednesday Morning—Annual meeting of the Alumni; discourse by Rev. Wm. B. Sprague, D. D., of Albany. *Evening*—Oration before the Phi Betta Kappa Society, by Hon. B. F. Thomas, LL.D., of Boston, late Judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts.

Thursday—Commencement.

Meetings are appointed by the classes of 1810, 1820, 1825, 1830, 1835, 1840, 1850 and 1857.

Candidates for admission to the College are examined on Monday and Tuesday proceding Commencement.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

Later from Central and South America.

Distracted State of New-Granada.

Ultimatum of the United States to Chili.

FIGHTING IN ECUADOR.

The steamship *North Star*, A. G. JONES, Commander, from Aspinwall July 4, with 389 passengers, the California mails of June 20, and $1,514,884 in treasure, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *North Star* left New-York, June 20, at 12¼ P. M., and arrived at Aspinwall June 28, at 2:20 P. M. She left Aspinwall July 4, 12¼ P. M., arrived off the Battery 12th inst., 9 A. M.

Twelve miles south of Inagua spoke steamship *Ariel*, hence for Aspinwall. Left at Aspinwall bark *Tonquin*, United States frigate *Sabine*, and store-ship *Falmouth*.

By this arrival we have a fortnight's later news from New-Granada and the different Central and South American States.

The Republic of Granada is still in a very distracted state, and both parties are actively recruiting.

The Chilian Congress met on the 1st of June, and was inaugurated with the usual presidential address. The topics discussed are exclusively of a local character.

The United States frigate *Powhatan*, which brought the Japanese Embassy to Panama, arrived at Valparaiso, *en route* for the United States, *viâ* Cape Horn, on the 31st May.

Non-intercourse with Peru has seriously affected the trade of Bolivia.

The difficulties between France and Peru have been adjusted.

The United States steamer *Wyoming*, with important dispatches for Mr. CLAY, the American Minister to Peru, arrived at Callao on the 31st of May. They contain the ultimatum of the United States.

From Ecuador we learn that a battle was momentarily expected between the troops of the Government at Quito, under the command of Gen. FLORES, and those commanded by FRANCO, the usurper, whose head-quarters were at Guayaquil.

The news from Central America is unimportant. The Congress of Costa Rica was still in session at Costa Rica. Among the measures before that body was a proposition to annul the contract made with the Panama Railroad Company by President MORA granting an annual subsidy to its line of steamers for carrying the Costa Rican mails, on the ground that President MORA had no power to make such a contract.

A fillibustering scheme is said to be on foot to wrest from New Granada the Chiriqui District, and annex it to Costa Rica.

THE REVOLUTION IN NEW-GRANADA.

Distracted State of the Country—Movements of the Belligerents.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, July 4, 1860.

The political affairs of this country are still in a distracted state, and things are rapidly tending to a war between the Federal Government (aided by portions of a few States) and the States whose defection I have already reported. Both parties are using the utmost activity in the recruiting service. The Government at Bogota, fearing a revolt of the people in certain districts in the State of Cundinamarca, have sent troops to keep them down. The following places in that State are now occupied by Government troops: La Masa, 60 miles from Bogota; Iboque, 120 miles; and La Plata, 300 miles. The latter place is at the foot of the Cordilleras, which will have to be crossed before the Cauca can be reached—admitting it is the intention of the Government to send troops into that revolted State. It is reported that the districts of Mariquita and Nieva, in the State of Cundinamarca, have pronounced against the Government, and declared in favor of the revolutionary cause. If this news should be confirmed, all idea of the Federal Government to march troops into Cauca will have to be abandoned, at least for the present. In the meantime, it is said that Gens. MOSQUERA and OBANDO intend marching against Bogota. The State of Antioquia has declared in favor of the General Government. This was to be expected, as President OSPINA resides there. However, from the best information I can obtain, I am inclined to think that there is no very great cordiality among the people of that State in their support of the Federal Government, as several districts thereof are known to favor the revolution.

By the arrival of the English steamer *Anne* at this port from Buenaventura, later news has been received from Cauca, the *Anne* having sailed from the former port on 22d June. Great excitement prevailed there in consequence of the arrival of a small craft from Panama, with intelligence that the Intendente of this State was fitting out a small vessel of war, for the purpose of attacking Buenaventura. Gen. MOSQUERA was at once notified of the fact, and he sent word back from Popyan, where he is encamped with his army, that he would send 200 troops to defend Buenaventura, and in the meantime measures have been taken to fortify the port—two cannons having been mounted and placed in a position to command the approaches to the harbor.

Generals MOSQUERA and OBANDO have issued orders to press into service all persons who are able to bear arms. These orders of course apply only to the lower classes. The exportation of bark from the Cauca is prohibited unless specially permitted by MOSQUERA. This is done, it is presumed, to favor exclusively his political friends and supporters. MOSQUERA has also seized the Custom-house at Tumaca, and has appointed his son Intendente of the district. All the old Federal officers were turned out of the Custom-house and new ones substituted.

The Intendente-General of this State, who represents the Federal Government on the Isthmus, has dispatched recruiting-officers into the interior, and men are being pressed into the service of the Government whenever and wherever they can be had. Domestics, natives of the country, are afraid to go into the streets lest they be picked up by a recruiting-sergeant. Housekeepers will hardly complain at this, except that they do not like to have their errand-boys taken up and made soldiers of.

The Intendente has also sent to sea a small vessel of war, which he recently purchased for the purpose. She is supposed to have gone in quest of a schooner, which sailed from Punta Arenas not long since, with arms for Gen. MOSQUERA. But it is generally believed here that the schooner reached Buenaventura, its destination, before the Intendente's vessel left this port. Some think that she has sailed for the District of Pasto, in the State of Cauca, whose inhabitants, or at least a portion of them, have pronounced in favor of the General Government and against the revolution. But this is hardly possible, since it was known here, before she sailed, that Gen. OBANDO was marching on Pasto with 600 revolutionary troops. The latest dates from Carthagena are to the 24th ult. The extra session of the Legislature was still in session, and had passed an act authorizing the Governor of the State to claim private as well as public property for the use of the State during its present struggle against the Federal Government and if resistance was offered, to take double the amount for which private parties were first assessed. This is an act similar to that passed by the Congress of the Confederation at its last session, to aid the General Government in forcing the States into submission to its unconstitutional and oppressive laws.

An election for Representatives to the Legislature of this State was held on Sunday, 1st instant. The gubernatorial election takes place next Sunday. There was but a slim attendance at the polls on last Sabbath, the lower order of people being kept away under the apprehension that if they attempted to vote they would be pressed into the military service of the Federal Government. The vote, therefore, was exceedingly small in this city and outside the walls. Some one thousand less than were cast last year.

Padre ALARI, a learned prelate from Popyan, but who is known to sympathize with the revolutionists and to have actively coöperated with them in Cauca, arrived here on the 30th ult. from Buenaventura, in the English steamer *Anne*, *en route*, it was supposed, for Carthagena, on a secret mission to the Governor of the State of Bolivar, from Gen. MOSQUERA. At least the Intendente of this State believed that the Padre was on a mission of some sort from MOSQUERA, and he accordingly had him arrested, and on the same day sent on board the American steamer *Columbus*. It is rumored that papers were found on the person of the priest which establish the complicity of a number of persons in this place in the schemes of MOSQUERA. It is also rumored that the Panama Railroad Company, who own the *Columbus*, will protest against his being sent on board that vessel without its knowledge or consent, for, it appears, the priest was taken on board a few moments before the steamer sailed, without the agent of the Company having been notified.

On the 2d inst. a good deal of amusement was produced here by the appearance of a printed circular signed by the French Consul, calling on his countrymen residing in Panama, not to take part in the political quarrels or disturbances of the country. While he gives his countrymen this good advice, he denounces, in unmeasured terms, the revolutionary party. In this he is not very consistant.

I regret to have to announce the death of Mrs. NELSON, the wife of WILLIAM NELSON, Esq., commercial agent of the Panama Railroad Company, at this place. She died on the 26th of June, after a long and severe indisposition. The deceased was noted for her benevolence and kindness to the poor, and her loss will be deeply felt by them and a large circle of admiring friends.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Costa Rica Subsidy to the Panama Railroad Company to be Withdrawn—New Atlantic and Pacific Railroad in Contemplation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, July 4, 1860.

The American steamer *Columbus*, from San José de Guatemala and intermediate ports, arrived here on the 20th ult. with two weeks' later advices from all the Central American States. The news is unimportant, and with the exception of a few items from Costa Rica, there is nothing to report. The Congress of the latter State was still in session at San José de Costa Rica.

Among the measures discussed was a proposition to annul the contract made with the Panama Railroad Company by President MORA, granting an annual subsidy to its line of steamers for carrying the mails of Costa Rica, on the ground that President MORA had no power to make such a contract. Should the proposition prevail, the people of Costa Rica will be made to suffer for it, for no doubt the Company's steamers would stop touching at Punta Arenas, the only available port of Costa Rica on the Pacific.

Mr. F. W. MEAGHER, of New-York, for and in behalf of AMBROSE W. THOMPSON and his associates, has concluded a contract with the Goverment, which requires the approval of Congress, for the building of a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific, between the ports of Boca del Toro and Benita Mala, the privilege being for 90 years. The Atlantic terminus and the whole line of the contemplated road are within the territorial jurisdiction of New-Granada, and *her* consent will have to be obtained before the parties whom Mr. MEAGHER represents can acquire any legal right to construct a railroad over the territory mentioned. And this has already been refused by the Congress of the Granadian Confederation, which has just adjourned at Bogota, on the ground that it would be a manifest and palpable violation of the existing contract with the Panama Railroad Company, which Company have the *exclusive* privilege of establishing a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, the territorial limits of which, as defined by the Bidlack-Mallarino Treaty, extends from its southernmost extremity to the boundary of Costa Rica.

I cannot exactly understand why Costa Rica should grant privileges to construct roads through a territory over which she exercises no jurisdiction.

Her Congress has just appropriated $10,000 to pay the expense of a survey of the Atlantic Coast, with the view of locating a good harbor within the territory of Costa Rica on that coast. This, it seems to me, is a virtual admission on the part of Costa Rica that she has no right to the harbor of Boca del Toro.

It begins to look as if there was a fillibustering scheme on foot to wrest from New-Granada the rich district of country known as the Chiriqui region, and tack it on to Costa Rica. As the "old man eloquent" used to say, "we shall see what we shall see."

THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Meeting of the Chilian Congress—Wreck of the Vanderbilt Steamer Champion—Adjustment of Difficulties between France and Peru—American Ultimatum to Peru—War in Ecuador.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, July 4, 1860.

The Pacific Steamship Navigation Company's steamer *Bogota*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at this port on the 22d ult., bringing $448,736 in specie and the mails for Europe. She left Valparaiso on the 2d of June, and Callao the 14th. The news from all sections of the West Coast is unimportant.

CHILI.

Congress met at Santiago, the national capital, on the 1st of June; and on the same day the President of the Republic delivered his Annual Message. He confined himself chiefly to the discussion of topics of a local character, which would not interest your readers, and I will not therefore attempt to give a synopsis of the Message. Although the year 1859 was a disastrous one to Chili, owing to the civil war in the northern provinces, which obliged the General Government to increase its army at a heavy expense to put down the revolution, still the public income for that year is much larger than that of 1858.

The Republic is at peace with all nations, and is in a highly prosperous condition. Some $2,000,000 of the English loan has been put out at interest by the Government, from which it has derived about $50,000 during the past year.

The United States steam frigate *Powhatan*, from Panama, arrived at Valparaiso on the 31st May, and was to have proceeded to the United States as soon as she was coaled. It will be recollected that she brought the Japanese Embassy to Panama, and soon after was ordered home *viâ* Cape Horn.

The new English steamer *Guayaquil*, belonging to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and designed to run, in connection with the other steamers of that Company, between Callao and Valparaiso, has arrived at the latter port from Liverpool.

On the 16th May, the *Guayaquil* exchanged signals in lat. 20° 10′ S., long. 37° 58′ W., with the American bark *Witchcraft*, from New-York, bound for San Francisco. She also fell in with the British steam-corvette *Tribune*, in Bahia Borja, on her way to England.

The market of Valparaiso is quite dull for every description of imported articles. This is owing to the prevalence of the Winter season, which prevents buyers from the interior visiting the coast. Flour was selling at $3 25@$3 50, 6 months; Copper, in bars, $20@$20 50 per quintal, cash.

BOLIVIA.

The decree of non-intercourse with Peru, recently issued by President LINARES, has seriously affected trade, and the blockade of the port of Cabija, which is threatened by Peru, will affect it still more.

President LINARES has quite a formidable military force stationed near the Peruvian frontiers; but, as yet, President CASTILLA, of Peru, has made no warlike demonstrations towards Bolivia, except the sending of ships-of-war to the south coast, with the intention, it is supposed, of blockading Cobija, the only port Bolivia has.

A paper, published at the capital of Bolivia, gives the annexed statement of the trade of Cobija for the year 1859:

Imports	$1,910,000
Exports	2,026,092

The latter consisted of $1,000,000 of silver coin, 17,300 tons of copper, 6,000 tons of guano, and 4,000 tons of tin.

PERU.

The difficulties between France and Peru have at length been adjusted by President CASTILLA acceding to all the demands of France. The basis of the settlement was arranged on the 14th ult., the day the steamer sailed for this port. It is reported that CASTILLA positively refused to settle until the French *Chargé d'Affaires* threatened to turn the matter over to the French Admiral. The next steamer from Callao will probably bring the details of the settlement. It is understood that the French naval fleet at that port will remain there until the whole subject is finally disposed of.

The United States steamer *Wyoming*, from this port, with important dispatches for Mr. CLAY, the American Minister, arrived at Callao on 31st May, and the dispatches were delivered to Mr. CLAY on 1st of June. They contain the *ultimatum* of the Government of the United States, but the resignation of the Peruvian Minister for Foreign Affairs will delay their consideration.

Mr. CLAY is instructed to renew his demand for the immediate settlement of our claims growing out of the seizure of the American ships *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*; also to request the Government of Peru to enter into treaty stipulations, binding herself to refer all other claims of the United States against her to a joint commission, and to abide by its decision; and that, if these demands are not acceded to within five days, Mr. CLAY is required demand his passport, and take passage in the *Wyoming* for Panama.

The Peruvian Minister at Washington has been given to understand that if his Government refuses to comply with the ultimatum of the United States, that his passport will be tendered to him and all diplomatic intercourse between the two Governments suspended.

I do not believe that this will bring Castilla to terms. He is not likely to be intimidated by threats unless there is something tangible present in the shape of a naval force to put them into execution. The United States, therefore, will have to send to Callao a fleet, like the French have done, before they can expect to get a settlement. A revolution is daily expected to break out in Peru, in which event, should it result in the overthrow of the Administration, there will be a much better prospect of getting a settlement of the American claim than at present. Castilla has got into a difficulty with the English for which he will have to pay dearly. It seems that the Government of Peru not long since, during the absence of Castilla, acknowledged and agreed to pay a claim of an English subject, amounting to $5,000, notwithstanding which, Castilla now refuses to allow it to be paid, which so disgusted the Minister of Foreign Affairs that he has resigned.

Exchange on New-York at Lima, is 16 per cent., and on England 42d. There are no charters for guano offering, either for the United States or Europe.

ECUADOR.

The English steamer *Anne*, from Guayaquil, with dates to the 20th of June, arrived at this port on the 29th. The news is important. A battle was momentarily expected between the troops of the Government at Quito, under the command of Gen. Flores, and those commanded by Franco, the usurper, whose head-quarters are at Guayaquil. Flores was somewhere between Quito and Guayaquil, and Franco was sending troops into the interior, to intercept him, if possible. Flores has the sympathy of the people of the country, and it is generally believed that he will be successful. Franco continues to commit all sorts of outrages upon the unoffending inhabitants of the country. He lately imprisoned an old and highly respectable citizen, and kept him in close confinement until he consented to pay over $56,000. His troops lately sacked the town of Cherapoto, in the district of Manavi, and ravished the women, and the inhabitants had to fly for refuge to Monte Cristo, 12 miles off.

It is to be expected, for the sake of humanity, that this state of things will not last long.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

New Governor, Mitre, a Military Man—Sarmiento, Secretary of State, a School Man—Elizalde, Secretary of the Treasury, a Reform Man—Gelly y Obes, Secretary of War—The Convention—Gen. Urquiza's Congratulations—Signs of War—Pampero—School for Pilots—Need of it—United States Paraguayan Expedition.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Buenos Ayres, S. A., Saturday, May 12, 1860.

Though Gen. Mitre was only elected on the 2d inst., and inaugurated on the 3d, yet the country already feels the force of a vigorous hand. The Governor himself has been in a military dress with little cessation for twenty years, and he has ready for the press a work on artillery. Accordingly he is at home in all the affairs of the army, and is personally acquainted with nearly every officer; and he has traversed, in command, all the region which his authority covers, and the adjoining countries, so that he brings to his post a capacity from knowledge to be a good Governor in that department.

The Secretary of State, Don Domingo F. Sarmiento, has long been the foremost educator in South America. Chili, the best furnished country south of the equator in schools and roads, owes her schools and roads to Sarmiento. In Buenos Ayres a school-fund, maintained by the sale of public lands, a splendid edifice for a normal school, a well-organized system of schools, in which there is a graduated scale for the advancement of teachers, and after so many years of service the teacher retires with a pension—these are monuments of the skill and energy of our present Secretary of State. He has already begun a reorganization of the State University, which had fallen into sad disorder.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Señor Don Rufino Elizalde, is young, but during several years in the Legislature, and for some time Attorney-General of the State, he has distinguished himself for his energy in the reform of abuses. In this direction he is already felt. Foreign shipping will reap advantage from the overhauling he is giving the Custom-house arrangements.

In the Department of War is Señor Don Juan A. Gelly y Obes. He has the rank of Colonel in the army, but has not much distinguished himself in any department. Filling the Department of War, he will be of aid to the Governor.

Balanced as the Cabinet is, there is hope for a good and successful Administration.

The Convention which was created by the compact of Nov. 11, 1859, in order to examine the Constitution of the Confederation, is vigorously at work, and there have been adopted some very important amendments, which have gained favor both here and in the Confederation.

It is understood here that Gen. Mitre's election as Governor has given great satisfaction to his old military opponent, Gen. Urquiza, and the latter has written him a congratulatory letter. This is well, as far as it goes; but there is an axiom that South Americans hurrah for whatever they cannot help, and that principle may be concerned with the Gen. Urquiza's congratulations.

The reorganization of the naval and military forces of Buenos Ayres, Uruguay, and the Confederation, indicates not peace, but war. The *Pampero*, a war-steamer of the Confederation, was used in the merchant service of the La Plata, but she has been recalled and constructed into a war-steamer again, and she is now employed as a naval school and an instruction vessel for pilots. This timely use of her will prevent a want which was severely felt, last year, by that Government.

The number of pilots who know the changing channel of the river is limited, and it is almost impossible for any warlike fleet to pass up or down without carrying a number of pilots bought secretly by the enemy. It is a question if the United States Expedition against Paraguay escaped this evil. The Paraguayans wanted time, and could afford to pay for it.

This is not a reflection on our pilots generally, but an illustration of the fact that the supply is always equal to the demand.

Buenos Ayres, S. A., Monday, May 14, 1860.

Within a month affairs have somewhat changed in this province on the subject of joining the Confederation. Annexation has been considered below par, but we may look in vain through all public speeches and public papers for a single word in opposition to the idea of joining the Confederation. The Convention, which closed its sessions on the 12th inst., offered a large number of amendments to the Constitution. And although there were two parties in the Convention, they both voted for annexation, the difference being that one party would go in without amendments, and the other with them.

Gen. Mitre, the Governor, is understood to be in favor of entering the Confederation, and the Cabinet is a unit with him on this subject. Increasing confidence in the stability of the Government is happily affecting business.

The Convention has been of great service in developing the sentiments of the ruling minds of this country on various subjects. At one of its last sessions a proposition was made to amend, by inserting a very stringent provision for the supremacy of the Roman Catholic religion as the religion of the State, and providing for it with zeal and fidelity. This was supported by Señor Frias, who represents the Church views. He was strenuously opposed by Sarmiento, the Secretary of State, and by Dr. Velez Sarsfield, Ex-Secretary of State, and by Dr. Perez, a prominent lawyer here. These united in declaring that "religious liberty alone could be the basis of civil liberty—that Argentines never could be free until every man was at liberty to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience." Such sentiments, uttered by the leading men of the State, called forth enthusiastic applause from the lobby. A very decided majority—out of 40 some 33—negatived any intimation of pledging the *nation* to any form of religion whatever. The toleration of England and of France, and the perfect freedom of the United States, were spoken of in the highest terms. Public sentiment here has taken a step forward.

A proposition was made by Dr. Velez Sarsfield, Ex-Secretary of State, to so amend the Constitution that the national name would be changed from Argentine Confederation, to "United Provinces of the River Plate." This was hailed with the greatest enthusiasm by the members and the lobby, and it was at once sanctioned.

The justices of the peace who were removed from office for their opinions of the late Administration, have been restored by the new Government.

New orders have been issued with stringent provision for the reenrolment of the National Guard, (militia.) The regiments of the line have been so thinned out that it becomes necessary to send these young men of the city, many of them sons of foreigners, out for the defence of the frontier. Large numbers of those who are liable to be drafted are leaving the city. The exercises occur on Sundays, much to the annoyance of Protestant recruits.

Uruguay, as usual, out of money, has borrowed $3,000,000 (silver) from Baron Maua, the great Brazilian banker. He is to furnish $5,000 per month, until the sum of $360,000 is made up, and he takes the Custom-house dues, direct taxes, &c. as security, and a means of repayment, and he receives 12 per cent. per annum.

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CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

Panic in the Air—Heavy Failures—Judge Terry to be Tried by his friend Hardy—The Oakland Bar—Collapse of the Washoe War—Mining News—Victory of the Opposition in Oregon.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Monday, June 20, 1860.

We heard on Monday of the failure of two houses in Marysville—Wm. Hawley & Co., and Scott, Vantine & Co. They, jointly, were indebted to R. E. Brewster & Co., of this city, some $40,000. Yesterday, rumors were around all the morning, that this extensive house had failed. At 2 o'clock it came out that they had confessed judgment for $104,921, and that they acknowledged their liabilities to be $300,000. Some said it was Washoe that did it; others said it was the blight of the shadow of the old "Attachment Law," which was revived by the late stupid and now happily dead Legislature, and which goes into effect on the 28th. And those who began to curse the "Attachment Revival," said this was only the beginning of trouble; that every shaky house in town would be running up to Court to confess judgment, and after that a long procession of insolvents. I asked one what was the nature of this outrageous act, which nobody had found out until since Sunday. "Suppose you owe me $20," said he; "I see you go your pile on a splendid chance for doubling your money in a week, and while you're short, I pop in with a demand for payment; you tell me you can't do it till next day, and that afternoon I can make the Sheriff peel the coat off your back, and sell every tool in your shop. That's the Attachment Law—a little overdrawn, perhaps—but it's catamout to that." On examination, I find that is about the whole of it—an attachment may issue on the mere allegation of unsecured indebtedness, without any showing of fraud, or of intent to remove from the jurisdiction of the Court. As the first attaching creditor gets all his claim, without reference to the size of those which the other creditors hold, who is going to wait an hour after a breath of suspicion concerning a debtor is afloat? And what a door it opens for a swindler with a single outside confederate, if he can only get a credit to start with, to cheat every honest creditor he has out of every cent they have trusted him. The law was originally a very decent device to save small store-keepers in the mining towns from being swindled out of their credits for flitches of bacon and bags of flour. No sane man ever supposed that it would work safely in a commercial community, but probably it was put through the two Houses, I suspect, in payment for a vote or two for the Bulkhead. To return to Brewster & Co.'s troubles. It is said that if allowed to manage their business without restraint, they could discharge every liability, and have a handsome surplus left. There is panic in the air though, and if we hear of no more crashes to-day or to-morrow, the quidnuncs will slink off ashamed and confounded. Later: I hear that Abram Costino, furniture dealer, has confessed judgments to the amount of $12,000.

The Supervisors on Monday night unanimously—and all parties seem to be satisfied that it is a judicious move—agreed to memorialize President Buchanan, with a prayer for the appointment of competent engineers to survey the water-front of San Francisco, determine whether a sea-wall would be a benefit, and whether that would be practicable; and if *aye*, then to provide plans, specifications and estimates for the work.

Judge Terry is going over to Marin County to be tried for murdering Broderick. I am sorry for it, because it was pleasing to see Calhoun Benham's merry principal joking with the prosecuting attorney, pulling up the Judge on the Bench with a repartee, and all so comfortable, while the question at issue was whether the merry culprit should be hanged or no. And yet we should not complain. It was not supposed that Terry would consent to be tried anywhere, and I suppose when he had yielded so much to the prejudices of the people as to go into Court a defendant, no reasonable man ought to object because he orders his trial to be held before his friend, Judge Hardy, who made himself available for just such a job as this by acquitting the duelist Johnson, who also killed his man.

The San Francisco and San José Railroad Company has deliberately committed suicide, and rendered unnecessary the special election ordered to be held on the 3d of July, to vote upon the issue of bonds. The stockholders found themselves working under an impracticable law, which the people would not indorse, so they dissolved their organization, with the intent of starting fresh at once on a new and less objectionable plan. Authority was given each shareholder to draw on the Treasury for the amount he had paid in.

Just across the Bay there is a magnificent country, which, seen from this side when the afternoon sun has driven the shadows into the cañons, and behind the wedges of forest, looks like Pilgrim's Delectable Mountains. But when you ride over its rolling prairie that slopes from the shore to the foot hills, see how mellow and fat the soil is, what perfect abandonment to growth and riotous luxuriance all vegetation enjoys, how gentle and fragrant is the Summer wind, what a ravishing landscape is set in the west, you feel that distance so far from being about his old business of lending enchantment to the view, was a thief and a robber of its choicer charms. It is a country to make men mad after a farm, who do not know a potato ball from a gooseberry. Into this rare soil thrust a selected bundle of grafted whips from a nursery and in three years they will be pumping up such cornucopias of pears, figs, apricots, peaches, as out of the tropics it is hard for a sober man to conceive. Question it with the root, slip or shoot of any berry-bearing plant, or flowering vine, and it shouts back in answer such a profusion of luscious fruit and perfumed shrubbery that you wonder why every man of means who has seen the place does not build his country-house there, and every poor man beg or earn enough to buy an acre and settle down to rollick in the smothering abundance it would yield to the laziest cultivation. And they would,—all intelligent San Francisco would go over to Summer itself in those Alameda County slopes, but for that ugly Oakland bar which at every low water gets its back up, and stops the ferry-boats from running for several hours. Our Legislature last Winter by some lucky accident enacted permission for a Commission to see how feasible it might be to remove the bar. The Commission invoked the services of Capt. Gilmer, of the United States Engineers, and Capt. Alden, of the Navy, who have been busy for some weeks, sounding, boring, and figuring, and lately have reported that the removal of the bar is quite feasible, and not likely to cost more than Alameda County would be very glad any day to issue bonds for. The improvement is—in the language of Montgomery-street—"safe to bet on."

The Washoe war has suddenly dropped out of the list of topics that men discuss. The army, 700 strong, marched from Camp Story to near the old battle ground in view of Pyramid Lake, but they could find no enemy. The tracks of the Indians radiated from the Valley like the spokes of a wheel from its hub. When it was evident that they could find nobody to expend their ammunition on, the volunteers turned to the sad task of gathering up the dead that fell in the previous battle. Of thirty-nine bodies found, only two were scalped, but almost all had their throats cut; many had their skulls broken by being hammered with stones; some had the long tendons of the dorsal muscles stripped off, probable to be used as bow-strings. The whites did more scalping than the Indians, in spite of the efforts of the officers to prevent it. On the 10th of June the volunteers returned to Chinatown and disbanded. The regulars are still on the lookout for the enemy.

With the Walker River and Mono Lake Indians perfect peace and harmony abides.

When the danger of an Indian attack was imminent in Washoe, the miners met, on the 13th of May, and agreed that no claims, though unworked, should be jumped within sixty days; and on the faith of that resolution many came down to the Bay. The Indians being chased out of the country, the miners met again, and resolved that, after the 20th inst., (to-day,) the old rules must hold. No claims were to be exempt except those recorded in the names of persons actually enlisted in the war. This action bred a good deal of indignation, and a stampede from San Francisco back to the Washoe valley. Still, some will get back late enough to find the ledges they have been peddling while away covered with new claimants, and then there will be rows, and some shooting, no doubt. The San Mateo *Gazette* tells a story of a jury who could not agree in its neighborhood lately, when, after waiting till pretty hungry, seven of the jurors retired in disgust. Now, if in the civil and Christian San Mateo green tree such things are done, what will they do in the dry tree of Washoe, where squatter sovereignty is seen in its piggish and undisputed nakedness?

A new and very rich lead of gold quartz has been found in Plum Valley, six miles south of Camptonville.

George Barras, while passing along the line of a ditch about a mile south of Nevada, saw, in an excavation used for running off the ditch sands, the croppings of a quartz ledge well studded with gold. He called two friends, and in some five or six hours took out a flour sack full of rocks which, pounded in a mortar, yielded $1,893. The bridge proprietors, seeing what they were at, turned a stream of water on them, and so drove them off. Both parties claim the pocket, and the lawyers will get their hands in next.

The Oregon election returns are not quite complete. One county more was to be heard from, and Shiel (Democrat) is probably elected to Congress. But none any longer dispute that the Legislature is very largely Opposition, and Lane and Smith can't be Senators any longer than their present brief term lasts. The Legislature is believed to stand 13 Republican, 21 Anti Lecompton, and 16 Lane and Administration Democrats—which makes as good as sure the return to the United States Senate of one Republican and one Anti-Lecompton Democrat.

GLAUCUS.

How the Republicans took the Nomination of Lincoln—The Opposition Victory in Oregon.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Friday, June 15, 1860.

Dr. De la Montagnie, of Dutchess County, N. Y., did great service to the Republicans of San Francisco. He arrived a week ago to-day, the sole through passenger by the Overland Mail, and in his breast, where it had been carried for three days, was the great secret that Abraham Lincoln had been nominated for the Presidency at Chicago. As the stage was leaving Malloy's Station, the Doctor had pumped out from a friend at St. Louis the bare announcement. The correspondents of our papers were trusting to Pony Expresses, not knowing that the Indians had run off with the pony; so when the Doctor told his story, supposing it a stale one, it was instantly snapped up, and in an hour was flying all over the State as the great sensation. The city Press gave it credence; the country papers treated it as a *canard*. The politicians laid the rumor to heart, and went into retirement to study up Lincoln. The two days that elapsed before the next Overland Mail's news arrived were very busily occupied. You must know that there is a little clique of politicians in this town who glory in being a persecuted, reviled minority. They claim to be the only wool-dyed Republicans. They delight to "take high ground," a little higher than any body else ever assumed; their skins crack with the repletion of their political principles, which are the only principles they profess. They have great faith in the theory that whatever is up now must come down soon, and that the *ins* must early come *out*. Consequently, if they can keep the party of *outs* small enough, and patiently bide their time, every son of them must be rotated into the Custom-house or the Post-office. They can afford to wear a stiff upper lip. None of your second-rate Republicans answered their turn. It required, a while ago, a good deal of pluck to say "Fremont," "Bates," or "Banks," in their presence; they scowled upon you as lukewarm if you intimated that anybody but Seward was worthy to be named at Chicago. Now, when these fellows heard that Lincoln was the man, they put for home, drew his old speeches out of their pigeon-holes, and surcharged themselves with the appreciation of his new-found virtues; then they were ready to take to the corners again and proclaim their position. Seward was the only man that ought to have been talked of, of course; but certainly, next to him there was no such Saul in the land as the lawyer of Illinois. And so, with one foot on either horse, they rode very well till Sunday noon. The telegraph had brought the news, but the two papers that issued extras were an hour or two setting it up. It leaked out early, however, that Seward was the nominee. Then these stalwart martyrs dashed their new hats on the pavement, they "danged their buttons" that they had ever been such fools as to admit Lincoln to be any better than a moderate stump-orator, who had got whipped out by Douglas; they drinked, took something, accepted a treat, shook hands, consented to be treated again—and by this time the extras were out with Lincoln once more the man, and the "Straight-outs" slinked off once more for a private drop of refreshments.

The great body of the church-going folks here are Republicans, and it is also true that the great body of Republicans either go to church on Sundays, or keep off of Montgomery-street at least. They knew nothing of what was so much exciting the Bohemians of the party. Just as the evening bells were ringing for prayer-meeting, and while the city was almost smothered in a thick fog, there began to blaze away from Telegraph and Bush-street hills, alternately, two cannon. The racket did not end until a salute of 100 guns had been fired, till the meeting was half out, and half the town filled with indignation at the desecration of the day. I am not sure that the indignation was not deepened next morning when the good people found all the fuss and firing was not for Seward, but for Lincoln & Hamlin. The County Committee hastened—being a good deal quickened in their pace by public sentiment, that was swinging like a battering ram into the hollow of their back—to deny that they either ordered, authorized or had any patience with the stupid zealots who blundered the *salvo* twelve hours ahead of time. Our Democratic pioneer, Col. Stevenson, swore out a warrant against those who manned the Bush-street Hill gun. They were arrested, and put in some small peril of their liberty; but, on a technical error in the complaint, Judge Coon let them off. Be sure, however, that it will be a very grand and popular cause indeed that will induce any more Sunday cannonading any time within the next year.

It was with sincere regret that the Republican rank and file in the State found they must give up Mr. Seward. There was a general feeling that for the party, and for the principles which it professes to embody, success was not absolutely necessary just yet; that success under their acknowledged leader would be worth twice as much as victory under an "available" man. But a week has worked wonders, and it is all right now. Last evening the Republican Primaries were held, and the attendance and spirit evinced a pretty general suspicion that there is going to be a revolution at the Custom-house.

Oregon, it is almost certain, has wheeled into rank with the Opposition States. The returns that have come almost indicate that Logan (Rep.) has been elected to Congress, and quite definitely that a Legislature has been elected which will replace Jo Lane and "Delusion Smith" in the United States Senate, with an Anti-Lecompton Democrat and a thorough-bred Republican. Nothing now but the nomination of Douglas can save the State to the Democracy—even that is doubtful. These two topics have swallowed up all others during the past week.

GLAUCUS.

The Presidential Campaign.

MAYOR TWOSTICKS DEFINING HIS POSITION.

The following important document must have been mislaid by his Honor's Secretary. A paper almost identical in form and tendency was published in the City Press on the 7th ult., but it will be quite clear to the meanest capacity that it was merely a copy supplied by the faulty memory of the clerk who transcribed it, and that the subjoined is the true, real, veritable and original draft made by the honorable gentleman whose name is appended to it:

LETTER FROM MAYOR TWOSTICKS.

New-York, July 10, 1860.

To Walker Foofoo, Esq., Turnstile, Schuyler County, N. Y.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of the 30th ult., written, at my earnest solicitation, to ask my views in reference to the duty of National Democrats in the State of New-York at this time. My present attitude in the Democratic Party is humiliating, indeed. Every lover of union to office, and the continued prosperity and perpetuity of his own *chances in*, must feel concerned for me. It is not my purpose to take the responsibility for this state of things. Reproaches would furnish no remedy for my errors. I have been too much exasperated already. My personal altercations have produced the evil. Having stranded the vessel, however, nothing remains for me but to save as many of the pieces for myself as possible. I therefore hasten slowly—*festina lente*—to define my position.

It is due to myself to say that I never had any principle involved in the controversy. My own views, for myself, are decidedly with Mr. Douglas on the one side and Mr. Breckinridge on the other. I am, and have been from the start, in favor of the non interference of the Territories with the Federal Executive, and the reference of the constitutional rights of all the States to the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Aldermen. I recognise that slaves in this country are usually black; were they white, the difference would perhaps be essential. I was in favor of an open declaration of this principle by the late Democratic National Convention, and if I had been admitted I should have voted unanimously "in spots" for such a platform. I should also have voted for the candidate who held them. But in an evil hour others were admitted to seats to my exclusion, and the result is now before the country in my demoralization, and this letter. It should be to repair this, and set me comfortably on both the political horses now running which should be the duty of us all. How shall I recover myself? As matters now stand, the election of Lincoln appears to be inevitable, and, if so, I must have a show with him. Two Democratic tickets will be run. I run with them as long as they run, and away from them when they stop. How shall we prevent such a calamity? It appears to me that the opponents of Mr. Douglas have so deep an interest in keeping New York out of the hands of Mr. Breckinridge that they cannot afford to allow either to get votes enough to defeat Lincoln. As between Breckinridge and Douglas, Mr. Breckinridge lives in Kentucky and Mr. Douglas in Illinois. Let Mr. Breckinridge, therefore, run in Illinois, and Mr. Douglas in Kentucky. Thus, will we secure for them both a happy exclusion from the Electoral College, and if the majority cannot be concentrated on Lincoln, it can upon another person whom proverbial modesty forbids me to name.

After a careful survey of the field, I see no other course to be pursued than to run a Union ticket, with neither Douglas nor Breckinridge on it, but entirely composed of independent electors, selected by myself. With these views I shall support Mr. Douglas in this State, and recommend my friends to a hearty cooperation with Mr. Breckinridge and Mr. Lincoln. We must keep New-York from adding its important electoral vote to those which anybody is sure of receiving, or it will not be worth buying at any price, to say nothing of my price. Let all national men, therefore, unite to prevent so serious a calamity as the election of anybody in particular. Let us make common cause with everybody in general, and unite to our standard the followers of all the other candidates. Let us treat them fairly and liberally, since we have nothing to give, and less to expect; recognizing all anti Republicans as well as anti Democrats, and not excluding conscientious followers of Bell and Everett as fellow-soldiers in the great cause of the Constitution, the Union, and the triumphant success of Douckinridge and Brecklas.

Very slyly yours, FERNANDO TWOSTICKS.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 12.

$1,800 Ind. State 2½s.	60	1000 Reading R.....b60	43
8,000 Tenn. 6s '90....	90⅜	550 do..........	42¾
10,000 Mo State 6s.....	81⅜	500 do.........s60	42¾
10,000 do........b30	82	100 Mich. Cen. R.......	54
55,000 do........b10	82	100 do........b30	52
9,000 do..........	81	150 do..........	51½
1,500 Cal. State 7s....	89⅞	50 do.........s60	51½
3,000 Br City Water L.	104	100 do........b30	51¾
1,000 N. Y. C. R. 7s...	101	50 do........b60	52
1,000 E. R 4th M. B...	74½	1100 Cleve. & Tol. R...	34¾
14,000 E. R. 5th M.B....	68	400 do........b30	33⅞
1,000 H. R. R 1st M...	100	1050 do..........	34⅞
1,000 H. R. R 3d M..	91½	1100 do..........	33
1,000 Har. R 1st M...	99¾	100 do........s30	33¼
8,000 M. So. 2d M. B..	60	200 do........b60	33⅜
500 do..........	60¼	70 Mich So. & N.I.R.	17⅛
6,000 M. So. S. F. B...	79	100 do........b30	17⅛
6,000 do..........	79½	200 do........b30	17¼
500 Ill. Cen. R. bds.	92½	100 M. S & N.I.G.S.s30	36
2,000 do..........	92¼	50 do........b60	36¾
14,000 T H. & A. 2d M..	45	575 do..........	36¾
1,000 L.E. & W 1 M B.	68	250 do........b60	37
3,000 C.& Tol S F.bds	74¼	100 do..........	37
20 National Bank....	106½	150 Panama Rail'd b60.	127
20 Bk. State of N. Y..	99½	50 do........s60.	126½
6 Bank of Commerce.	100	250 do..........	127
11 Commonwealth Bk	96½	50 Ill. Cen R. S...s60	65⅜
25 Canton Company....	20	50 do........b10	65⅜
18 Del. & Hud. Can.Co	96⅜	200 do..........	65¾
50 do..........	96½	250 do..........	65⅞
100 Penn. Coal Co....	85⅛	50 do........s60	65⅞
40 do..........	85⅝	100 do........b30	66
10 do..........	85¾	600 do........b10	66
6 Pacific M. S. Co...	92	550 do..........	66
15 do..........	91¾	750 do........b60	66¼
118 do..........	91½	35 Clev.& Pitts. R.....	9
50 do........s30	91½	20 Cl., Col & Cin. R..	92½
550 N. Y. Cen R......	83⅞	200 Gal. & Chi. R.....s60	66¾
100 do........b30	83⅞	1050 do..........	67
50 do........b15	83⅞	100 do........b60	67⅛
1100 do........b10	83⅞	100 do........b30	67
600 do........b60	84	150 do..........	66⅞
200 do........b30	84	50 do........s60	66⅞
50 do........s30	83⅝	300 do........s30	66⅝
300 do..........	83⅞	200 do........s15	66⅞
200 Erie Railroad b10	20⅜	300 Chi. & Rock Isl. R	73⅜
200 do........b10	20½	300 do........b60	73⅜
100 do..........	20½	250 do........b60	73⅜
50 Hud. Riv. R....b60	49½	200 do........b10	73⅜
55 Harlem R..........	13½	300 do..........	73½
105 do..........	14¼	150 do........b30	73⅜
710 do..........	14	150 do........b60	73⅜
100 do........b30	14	600 do..........	73¼
39 Harlem R. Pref....	40¾	50 do........b10	73⅜
100 do........b30	41	150 Chi., Bur. & Q R.b30	76
100 do........b10	41	100 do........b60	76
1255 do..........	41	200 do..........	76⅞
100 do........b30	41⅛	60 Delaware L.&W.R.	96

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Tenn 6s '90.....	90⅜	200 Mich. Cen. R.......	52
20,000 Mo. State 6s.....	82	250 do........b60	52¼
1,000 do..........	81⅞	50 Mh.S.&N.Ia. G Stk	37½
4,000 M. So 1st M. B.	90	100 do..........	37¼
10,000 Mich S 2d M.B.	61	150 Ill. Central R. Sc..	66
10,000 L E & W 1st M.B.	68	100 do..........	66¼
10 Bank of Commerce	99⅞	200 do........b30	66⅛
10 Del.& Hud.Can.Co	96⅜	300 do........b60	66⅛
200 Canton Co.......	20¼	30 Cl. Col. & Cin. R..	92½
50 Cumberland Pref'd	13	200 Gal. & Chic. R....	66⅜
300 N. Y. Cen. R........	83⅞	100 do..........	66⅞
900 do........b60	84	100 do........b30	66⅞
50 Erie Railroad......	20⅜	200 do........b60	67
150 Hudson Riv R..b30	49½	200 Cleve. & Tol. R....	33⅛
450 Harlem Railroad..	14	700 do..........	33⅜
200 Harlem R. Pref..	41	200 do........b30	34
200 do..........	41⅛	200 do..........	33⅞
50 Reading Railroad..	42⅞	200 do........s60	33⅜
50 do..........	43	700 Chi. & Rock Isl R.	73⅜
100 Mch. So. & N.Ia.R.	17⅛	800 do........b60	73⅛
50 do..........	17⅞	100 do........s60	73¼
200 do..........	17⅛	1200 do........s10	73⅛

New-York Mining Board, July 12.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Copper F's M.Co.	11	11½	Pontiac........	4⅛	—
Central........	9⅞	9½	Quincy........	35¼	37
Franklin........	25	26½	Rockland........	27	27
Hancock........	6⅞	7⅛	Superior........	4¼	5
Isle Royale........	16⅞	17	Hamilton........	1¼	2
Mesnard........	5⅞	7	Columbian........	3⅛	3¼
Minnesota........	85½	86	Gardiner Hill....	6⅞	7
National........	38⅞	39	Guilford........	3⅜	4
North Cliff........	3½	..	North State........	2⅜	2½
Pewabic........	53	55	Silver Hill........	1⅞	1⅞
Pittsburgh........	65½	66			

The sales were:

250 Rockland........	27	50 Central........	9½
200 do........b30	27¼	20 Hancock........b10	7⅛
100 Columbian........	3⅛	40 do........	7
300 Gardiner........b3	7	35 Isle Royale........	16¾
300 North State.....b10	2⅜		

Thursday, July 12—P. M.

In our Stock Exchange report of yesterday we quoted the Market, after a partial reaction in the morning, as closing firm again in the afternoon. This temper was also manifested on the opening of business to-day, and the *Bull* operators, backed by evidently increased orders at the early session of the Exchange, had prices pretty much their own way. The transactions in the Railway Shares were heavy in amount in nearly all descriptions, and these were preceded by a spirited inquiry for State Securities, which advanced ½ ℘ cent. on Tennessees and Missouris, with large sales of the latter at 82 ℘ cent. ex-dividend. In the afternoon another upward turn was given to prices, especially on Toledo and the Michigan Stocks. Toledo closed 34¼ ℘ cent, Michigan Guaranteed 37½, the Common Stock in demand, and advanced to 17½ ℘ cent, as against 16½ at the opening of business yesterday, and Michigan Central 52 cash, and 52¼@½ on buyer's option. In the New-York Road Stocks, the demand for Harlem was stronger than for some months past, and the Preferred shares jumped to 41¼ ℘ cent., and the Common Stock to 14 ℘ cent. Hudson was again firm at 49¼@49½, and New-York Central, which reached yesterday to 83½@83¼, returned to 84 ℘ cent., closing 83⅞@84 at 4 o'clock. The revived demand for Reading continues, and a heavy business was done in it at 42⅞@43 ℘ cent. Illinois Central, Galena and Chicago, and Chicago and Rock Island, were all stronger than yesterday, especially on buyer's option 30@60 days, and the closing prices were firm; Illinois Central, 66¼@½, sales; Galena, 66⅞@67; Rock Island, 73¼@½ ℘ cent. Panama and Pacific Mail were comparatively neglected; the prices in each case, however, being about the same, or a little better, than yesterday. The Share dealings of the day, altogether, were not less than *thirty-five thousand shares*, possibly forty thousand, as we have no record of the informal sales, including the Street sales and sales in the Board room after the printed lists. And the market at 4 o'clock left off, after this enormous demand, stiffer, if possible, than it opened.

The demand, which is not altogether speculative, by any means, for the Railway mortgages, so long depressed by financial doubts and difficulties in a good many of the Western Companies, and by the hitherto low price of their shares, is growing more decided every day. And the supply of most of the Bonds coming on the market, since this new confidence has been inspired among old holders as well as among new buyers being, with few exceptions quite limited and of a retail character, the advance in price is necessarily rapid. The Seconds of Michigan Southern rose to 61 ℘ cent. to-day, being an additional 5 ℘ cent. advance since yesterday, and the first mortgages sold at 90 ℘ cent. Wabash Valley first mortgage brought 68 ℘ cent. Michigan Southern Sinking Fund, 79 ℘ cent.; and Terre Haute and Alton Seconds, 45 ℘ cent. Eries were quiet; for the Seconds 99 ℘ cent. was demanded. The Fifths sold at 68, and the Fourths 74½ ℘ cent.

The daily reports of the Money Market threaten again to become stereotyped, as through the month of May and a good part of June. The only difference is that lenders are less eager to take long-date bills, single name, although accepting 4@6 months' prime indorsed paper, at the low rates of 5½@6 ℘ cent., and shorter first-class bills at 5 ℘ cent. Demand loans to-day are quoted from 5½ down to 4½ ℘ cent., the lowest figure being agreed to by certain banking-houses who confine themselves mostly to State and Federal Security. The rates of Exchange for the *Adriatic*, sailing on Saturday, open as per last mail, 109⅞@110 on London, and f.5.14⅜@f.5.13⅜ on Paris. A fair business is promised for this opportunity. The engagements of Bullion have not yet taken shape. The receipt this morning of $1,541,000 from California affords a better supply of Gold bars, but these are held stiff by the receivers or the Bullion Brokers, and exporters of the present currency of exchange have hard work to make a respectable profit. The present probability is that the *Adriatic* will take out $800,000 or $1,000,000. The Boston balances this week are in favor of New-York, and some Gold is being received in settlement. There is a liberal employment of Money by the Importers to pay Customs, and the receipts at the Sub-Treasury this week keep up well with the disbursements, but the effect is scarcely felt on an abundant market.

The following was to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts......................	$251,613 88
Payments......................	323,589 00
Balance......................	5,430,049 60

The receipts include $173,000 for Customs.

The Market Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of twelve per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. Also a scrip dividend of thirty-three and a third per cent. on the premiums on *the marked off* policies, for which scrip will be issued on the 1st of August. The Standard Fire Insurance Company a dividend of five ℘ cent. payable on the 17th inst. The Arctic Insurance Company a semi-annual dividend of six ℘ cent., payable on the 16th of July. The Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company a dividend of four ℘ cent., payable on the 16th inst. The Firemen's Trust Insurance Company of Brooklyn, a dividend of four ℘ cent., payable on demand. The Fulton Fire Insurance Company a dividend of ten ℘ cent., payable on demand. The New World Fire Insurance Co., a semi-annual dividend of five ℘ cent., payable on the 16th inst, The Lafayette Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable at the Brooklyn office. The Merchants' Insurance Company, a dividend of 10 ℘ cent., payable on demand. The Resolute Fire Insurance Company has declared its first dividend to the assured, 33⅓ ℘ cent., for which scrip will be issued on the 25th inst. Also, a semi-annual cash dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. The Republic Insurance Company, a semi-annual interest dividend of 3½ ℘ cent., payable on demand. The People's Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 4 ℘ cent., payable on the 16th inst. The Transfer books of the Minnesota Mining Company will be closed on the 25th inst., for the payment of a dividend of $6 ℘ share, which will take place on the 1st of August. The Bank for Savings will pay its semi-annual interest on the 16th inst., at the rate of 5 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, on all sums less than $500, and at the rate of 4 ℘ cent. on larger sums. The Bowery Savings' Bank will pay its usual semi-annual interest, on the 16th inst., at the rate of 5 ℘ cent. ℘ annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of 4 ℘ cent. on larger sums. The Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 ℘ cent., payable on the 20th of July.

The movements of the Banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their last statements, is as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circul'n.
New-York, July 7...	$127,244,241	$81,331,320	$22,751,694	$9,363,727
Boston, July 9........	65,039,459	21,133,175	6,087,718	7,932,653
Philadelphia, July 9..	26,835,868	15,824,391	4,305,866	2,960,381
New-Orleans, July 7..	16,795,837	15,953,619	9,693,454	10,695,889
Total..........	$235,915,405	$134,242,505	$42,838,732	$30,953,650
Last week..........	234,808,751	134,275,467	42,783,981	29,308,688

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE BANKS OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Banks.	Loans. July 7.	Loans. June 30.	Specie. July 7.	Specie. June 30
Citizens' Bank	$4,192,537	$4,054,106	$3,055,341	$3,032,301
Canal Bank...	1,276,845	1,209,514	710,177	839,196
Louisiana......	2,013,469	1,805,413	1,171,531	1,355,433
Louis'na State	3,546,667	3,536,476	2,608,631	2,228,390
Mec. & Traders	941,181	973,131	334,632	369,986
Bank of N. O..	1,138,694	1,194,826	572,564	506,319
Southern Bk..	230,419	246,588	148,339	170,270
Union Bank...	1,000,022	933,060	419,000	553,493
Merchants' Bk	506,034	550,384	165,136	239,837
Crescent City.	803,434	917,532	77,906	114,744
Bk. of America	1,167,545	1,206,086	480,407	470,747
Total.........	16,795,837	16,627,126	9,693,454	9,885,812
	Increase....	$168,711	Decrease...	$194,358

Banks.	Circulation. July 7.	Circulation. June 30.	Deposits. July 7.	Deposits.
Citizens' Bank	$4,196,665	$4,279,735	$3,701,339	$3,631,185
Canal Bank..	1,060,175	1,081,120	747,760	844,641
Louisiana......	839,244	846,209	2,635,697	3,791,770
Louis'na State.	2,068,445	2,104,325	4,293,434	4,072,375
Mec. & Traders	354,670	369,655	737,464	785,834
Bank of N. O..	590,620	565,405	794,110	844,058
Southern Bk.	228,635	205,720	245,694	249,967
Union Bank...	461,446	471,585	1,071,001	1,131,591
Merchants' Bk.	467,881	459,385	295,971	419,214
Crescent City.	262,885	272,685	227,977	261,781
Bk. of America	246,234	245,825	1,163,174	1,205,134
Total....	10,696,889	10,931,649	14,953,619	10,464,129
	Decrease...	$225,760	Decrease...	$310,510

Banks.	Exchange. July 7.	Exchange. June 30.	Due Dis. Banks. July 7.	Due Dis. Banks. June 30.
Citizens' Bank	$1,440,949	$1,524,850	$527,783	$544,165
Canal Bank...	578,398	675,069	104,554	185,746
Louisiana......	266,474	278,631	150,603	161,350
Louis'na State	337,702	494,073	84,474	78,969
Mec.& Traders	231,826	246,119	12,879	41,624
Bank of N. O..	259,428	250,357	93,766	121,678
Southern Bk..	643,933	639,047	....	....
Union Bank...	219,309	302,283	302,864	342,301
Merchants' Bk	31,284	44,080	67,279	66,967
Crescent City.	103,674	68,189	53,296	56,240
Bk. of America	20,470	25,398	4,317	14,801
Total.........	$4,123,283	$4,548,396	1,401,805	$1,601,840
	Decrease....	$425,113	Decrease .	$200,035

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line for the first week in July were:

	1859.	1860.	
Freight.....	$13,653 17	$25,376 00	Inc..$11,722 83
Passengers..	11,357 56	9,900 19	Dec.. 1,457 37
Total.....	$25,010 73	$35,276 19	Inc..$10,265 46

The following is the treasure list by the steamship *North Star*, of the California line:

Dunc., Sher'n & Co.	$324,843	Z. Einstein & Bro's.	14,250
Order..........	10,000	Newstadter Bro's..	15,100
W. Hoge & Co......	40,000	Ballin & Sanders..	33,000
Howland & Aspin'll	15,071	J. Straus, Bros & Co	50,589
At. & Pa. S.Ship Co.	21,756	Richard Patrick...	100,000
H. Cohn & Co......	15,000	Eugene, Kelby & Co	83,000
W. Seligman & Co.	40,600	Conroy & O'Conner	20,000
Order..........	14,800	Eppinger & Co....	5,000
J. G. Parker & Son	3,000	A S. Rosenb'm & Co.	14,210
Renard & Co.......	15,600	L. Van Hoffman Co	76,000
Order..........	2,000	Jas. Patrick & Co.	32,000
J. B. Weir.........	5,190	Chas. W. Crosby..	12,000
Order..........	5,000	J. H. Coghill.....	14,400
Butcher & Bro's...	5,000	Chas. W. Crosby...	17,000
K. Meader & Adams	6,000	Amer. Ex. Bank..	91,000
Reuben Meader....	5,000	P. Naylor.........	15,000
Glidden & Williams	5,000	Jennings & Brews'r	10,930
Kirby, Byrne & Co.	5,300	Wells, Fargo & Co.	251,000
Treadwell & Co. Bost.	10,000	Freeman & Co.....	8,500
Taaffe, McCah'l Co.	45,282		
J. Heller & Bro's.	59,000	Total..........	$1,514,884

The *J. L. Stephens* brought down from San Francisco 370 passengers, and specie as follows:

For New-York..................	$1,504,884 29
For England..................	128,000 00
For Panama..................	11,200 00
Total..................	$1,644,084 29

The circular of Messrs. A. T. Coleman & Co., from San Francisco, June 20, reports financially as follows:

> The requirement for money for the ensuing steamer is not very pressing, yet there is a fair demand, with about enough capital offering to meet it. The rates are unchanged, 2 ℘ cent. ℘ month being the uniform figure on merchandise collateral or good names. Gold Bars are in good supply at present, and it is probable there will be quite a sufficiency. The demand for China has been fair throughout the fortnight, yet the dealers have been enabled to keep up their supplies well, and are now prepared to meet the steamer's wants at the current rates of the fortnight, 870@880 fine par. There have been no Mexican Dollars on sale until to-day. The *Catalina's* consignment, $15,000 is offered, but we understand has not been closed out, being held at an advance on last quoted rates. We quote at 8¾@9 ℘ cent. premium. Eastern Sight Exchange remains as for several steamers past, 2@2½ ℘ cent. premium. The operations of the United States Branch Mint in this city, from 1st to 16th inst. inclusive, have been as follows:
>
> Gold bullion received, weight after melting..................oz. 31,995 48
>
> Silver bullion received, weight after melting..................oz. 2,350 49
>
> Coinage, gold, double eagles....... $520,000
>
> Coinage, gold, half eagles....... 20,000
>
> Coinage, gold, quarter eagles....... 20,000—$560,000
>
> Coinage, silver, half dollars....... 13,000
>
> Total coinage.................. $573,000

The export of treasure from 1st inst. to date have been as follows:

June 2—Per *Robert Passenger* to Hong Kong.................. $118,159 39

June 5—Per *Golden Age*—

To New-York.......... $1,531,580 43

To England.......... 150,000 00

To Panama.......... 10,000 00—$1,691,580 43

June 6—Per *Star Light*, to Manila....... 860 00

June 8—Per *Fleet Wing*, to Hongkong.. 255,525 24

June 15—Per *Starr King*, to Hongkong. 157,441 60

Total.................. $2,223,506 66

Previously this year.................. 17,221,764 18

Total to date.................. $19,445,270 84

Corresponding period of 1859.................. 21,781,523 27

Falling off this year.................. $2,336,252 43

The imports of treasure from 1st inst. to date were:

June 9—Per *Yankee*, from Honolulu.... $5,150 07

June 16—Per *Catalina*, from Masatlan.. 15,600 00

Total.................. $20,750 07

The seventh redemption of Sacramento Valley Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds, as advertised by the trustee, J. Mora Moss, took place on the 2d inst. The bids accepted were $1,000 at 88½, and 9,000 at 89.

Annexed is a list of revenue bonds issued by the New-York City Comptroller during the year 1860, with the time at which they become payable:

City.	County.	Total.	Payable.
$750,000	$196,600	$946,600	Oct. 1, 1860
——	587,600	587,600	Oct. 15, 1860
382,800	202,000	584,800	Nov. 1, 1860
27,000	39,500	66,500	Nov. 15, 1860
16,000	325,100	341,100	Dec. 1, 1860
350,400	202,800	553,200	Dec. 15, 1860
——	36,000	36,000	Jan. 15, 1861
173,100	241,000	414,100	Mar. 15, 1861
727,600	——	727,600	Apl. 1, 1861
624,400	——	624,400	Apl. 15, 1861
——	223,500	223,500	May 1, 1861
$3,051,300	$2,054,100	$5,105,400	

The late act of the Legislature authorizes the funding of $3,000,000 of the city floating debt or revenue bonds.

The following is an approximate statement of the earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company for the month of June, 1860, compared with the same period of last year, viz.:

	1860.	1859.
From Freight............	$82,909 17	$51,982 85
From Passengers........	63,506 44	66,219 05
From Express............	2,600 00	3,258 60
From Mails..............	7,825 00	7,825 00
From R't Road..........	7,083 33	5,500 00
From Miscellaneous.....	73 25	158 96
Total..............	$163,997 19	$134,941 46
Earnings Jan. 1 to J'y 1	$1,019,793 08	$830,689 43

The earnings of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company for June, 1860, were as follows:

Passengers..............................	$63,996 82
Freight..............................	13,000 00
Total..............................	$76,996 82
June, 1859..............................	73,608 18
Excess in 1860..............................	$3,388 64

The amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for the week ending Saturday, July 7, was as follows:

	Week. Tons Cwt.	Year. Tons Cwt.
Shipped North..............	4,201 11	98,064 00
Shipped South..............	13,666 13	395,350 00
Total..............	17,868 04	493,414 00

Corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North..............	8,112 11	94,776 08
Shipped South..............	9,557 12	290,728 13
Total..............	17,670 03	385,505 01

The following is a statement of the English treasure transportation over the Panama Railroad June 23, 1860, and shipped per *Solent* to Southampton:

Silver..............................	$553,901 86
Gold..............................	188,415 50
Total..............................	$742,317 36

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 27th of June gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits.......	£9,327,313..	Increase..	£637,122
Other deposits.......	12,353,700..	Increase..	238,700
Rest................	3,252,539..	Increase..	12,458
Governm't securities	9,814,106..	Increase...	50,000
Other securities.....	20,263,535..	Increase..	937,717
Notes unemployed..	9,285,705..	Decrease..	38,555

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,959,780, being an increase of £132,856, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £16,552,030, showing an increase of £53,529, when compared with the preceding return.

PRICES OF CONSOLS—WEEK ENDING JUNE 29.

	June.	For Money. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat.	23....	shut.	shut.	shut.	shut.	shut.	shut.
Mon.	25....	shut.	shut.	shut.	93¼	93⅛	93⅜*
Tues.	26....	shut.	shut.	shut.	93¼	93⅜	93⅜*
Wed.	27....	shut.	shut.	shut.	92⅞	93⅜	93¼*
Thur.	28....	shut.	shut.	shut.	93¼	93⅜	93¼*
Frid'y	29....	shut.	shut.	shut.	93¼	93⅜	93⅜*

* Ex-dividend.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS FOR AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Maryland 5 ℘ cent, redeemable........	95 to 97
U. S. 5 ℘ cent, redeemable 1874........	92½ to 93½
Virginia State, 5 ℘ cent........	81 to 83
Do., 6 ℘ cent........	81 to 83
Illinois Cen. 6s. redeemable '75........	77 to 79
Do., 7s. redeemable '75........	82 to 84
Do., Freeland, redeemable '70........	91 to 93
Do., $100 shares, $75 paid........	42 to 40 dis.
Do., $100 shares, all paid........	55 to 60
Michigan Central 8 ℘ cent. con. '60...	90 to 92
Do., convt., '69, 8 ℘ cent........	87 to 89
Do., Sinking Fund, 8 ℘ cent. 1 m. '82	87 to 89
Do., $100 shares........	46 to 50
Michigan S. & N. Ia., 7 ℘ cent (Sinking Fund) 1885........	63 to 65
Do., $100 shares........	9 to 13
N. Y. Central, 6 ℘ cent. (Sinking Fund) 1883........	84 to 86
Do., 7s. '64........	92 to 94
Do., 7 ℘ cent. (Sinking Fund) '76...	94 to 96
Do., $100 shares........	74 to 76
N. Y. & Erie 1st mort., 7 ℘ cent., '67..	89 to 91
Do., 2d mort., 1859........	84 to 86
Do., 3d mort., '83, assented........	74 to 76
Do., Bds., '62, '71, '75, assented........	43 to 47
Do., shares, assented........	16½ to 17½
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mortgage con. 6 ℘ cent........	87 to 89
Do., 2d mortgage, 6 ℘ cent. sterling...	91 to 93
Do., $50 shares........	36 to 38
Phila & Reading bds., 6 ℘ cent. '60...	78 to 80
Do., 6 ℘ cent., 1870........	70 to 75
Do., $50 shares........	18 to 22

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, July 12, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last have been: 36 bbls. Ashes, 10,475 bbls. Flour, 498 bbls. Corn Meal, 55,006 bushels Wheat, 37,500 bushels Corn, 5,600 bushels Oats, 337 pkgs. Provisions, and 316 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 90 bbls., in lots, including Pots, at $5 12½, and Pearls, at $5 62½ ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, to-day, sales having been reported of only 100 mats Java at 15¼c.; 150 bags Rio at 13¾c.@14c.; and small lots of Bahia at 13¼c. ℘ ℔., usual terms.

COTTON—Sells slowly at essentially unchanged prices. About 700 bales changed hands.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered to-day, and prices generally have been tending downward. The demand has been fair, in part for export. The reported sales comprise only 14,500 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 10@$5 25, chiefly $5 15@$5 20; inferior to very choice extra State at $5 35@$5 60, mainly at $5 45@$5 55; superfine Western, at $5 10@$5 20; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 30@$6 10; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 35@$6 25; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5 60@$5 65; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@$5 80, chiefly at $5 65@$5 75 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State..............	$5 10	@$5 25
Extra State..............	5 35	@ 5 60
Superfine Western..............	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin..............	5 30	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 35	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio..............	5 60	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 65	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brand..............	5 85	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee..............	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee..............	5 85	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri....	5 85	@ 7 50

Southern Flour is plenty and in active request, partly for shipment to South America, at, however, easier rates. Sales have been reported of 5,600 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$5 90 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 95@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian is inquired for, including superfine, at $5 10@$5 20, and inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 25@$7 50 ℘ bbl.; 1,000 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 45@$4 15 for fine and superfine ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues inactive, at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—The available supply of Wheat has been less extensive to-day, and most holders have been claiming rather higher prices. Buyers have been reluctant to pay asking rates, or any advance on yesterday's quotations. Hence, business has been restricted. Sales have been reported of 36,100 bushels, including inferior Canada Club, on private terms; white Indiana at about $1 47½; amber Western, (Winter,) part at $1 42; red Western, (Winter,) at $1 35½@$1 36; Milwaukee Club, at $1 29@1 30; Kenosha Spring, at $1 27½; Chicago Spring, at $1 26: and white Kentucky, at $1 55 ℘ bushel. Corn opened tamely. It subsequently attracted more attention, and at the close the principal holders of sound mixed Western refused to sell at our lowest quotation. The reported transactions add up 68,500 bushels at 61½c for heated and damp, 62c.@63c., closing at 62½c.@63c., for sound mixed Western, 64c.@65c. for yellow do., and 66c.@68c. for yellow Northern, ℘ bushel. Rye sells slowly at 80c.@82c, ℘ bushel. Oats are in demand, including poor to prime Canada, at 37c.@40c.; Western, 37c.@40; State, 40c.@41c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 35c.@38c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—Sales 500 bales North River, at 80c.@90c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—About 600 bales last year's crop have been disposed of, at 6c.@12c. ℘ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine have been quiet. A very moderate demand exists for Spirits Turpentine, chiefly at 39c.@40c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted less attention, and sales have been confined to 575 bbls., in lots., including New Mess, at $19 25; Old Mess, at $18 25; New Prime, at $14 25; and Old Prime at $12 50@$12 62½ ℘ bbl. Cut meats continue scarce and quiet, at 10½c.@10¾c. for Hams and 8½c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Lard steadily favors sellers; the day's transactions add up 450 tcs. and bbls., at 12¾c.@13½c. ℘ ℔. Beef is unaltered; sales 450 bbls. in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 50@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess $14@$18 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ℘ bbl. Butter is in demand at 10c.@18c. for new State, and 9c.@15c. for Ohio, ℘ ℔. Cheese is in moderate request at 7c.@11c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales 130 tcs., in lots, at $4 50@$4 87½, chiefly at within the range, ℘ 100 ℔s.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 ℔s. at 10½c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at 21c.@21½c., chiefly at 21c.@21½c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the reported engagements included 1,500 bbls. Flour on private terms; 25,000 bush. Wheat at 8½d.@9d., chiefly at 8½d.; 5,000 bush. do. do.. (by steamer,) at 10d.; 40 tons Oil, at 35s.; 10 bales Wool, at ¾d., and by steamer 500 boxes Cheese, at 50s. For London, there were taken 3,500 bbls. Flour at 3s; 6,000 bush. Wheat at 9½d., and 10,000 Staves on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Po-ca-hon-tas—Box and Cox.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Great Eastern—Yankee Gal.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—My Young Wife and My Old Umbrella—Tycoon.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Cinderella.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Geo. Christy's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—Musical Entertainment, Vocal and Instrumental.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway—Paintings and Statues.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 Broadway—Church's Twilight in the Wilderness.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Arabia* arrived at Boston yesterday morning, and her mails reached this City in the evening. We obtain from our foreign files and correspondence some interesting details of the news briefly telegraphed from Halifax. The sovereign act, under which Francis II. grants to his Neapolitan subjects "constitutional and representative institutions on National and Italian principles," is generally regarded as a sham. Signor Spinelli has succeeded in composing a Cabinet, the Minister for Foreign Affairs being Commander Martino, who was long Neapolitan Envoy at Rome, and who has lately returned from Paris, whither he was sent to implore the French Emperor's support. It is said that the elections of the Deputies under the new Constitution would be commenced on the 7th of July inst. We publish elsewhere a variety of interesting information concerning the movements and plans of Garibaldi.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall, July 4, with the California mails of June 20, and $1,51[illegible]4 in treasure, arrived at this port yesterday. We receive, by this opportunity, later advices from New-Granada and the different Central and South American States. Our Panama correspondent furnishes particulars of the Revolutionary disturbances in New-Granada. The country is in a most distracted condition; both parties are actively recruiting, and neither seems to be strong enough to crush its opponent. From other South American States the news is also interesting. The Chilian Congress met on the 1st of June, and received the President's Message. It is devoted exclusively to local subjects. The steam-frigate *Powhatan*, bound for the United States, by way of Cape Horn, had put into Valparaiso to coal. From Bolivia it is reported that non-intercourse with Peru had seriously affected her trade; the blockade of the port of Cobija, threatened by Peru, will affect it still more. The difficulty between France and Peru has been adjusted, but the terms of the settlement have not been made public. The United States steamer *Wyoming*, which recently sailed from Panama, with important dispatches for Mr. Clay, our Minister to Peru, had arrived at Callao. In these dispatches Mr. Clay has been instructed to renew his demands for the immediate settlement of the American claims against Peru, and, in case they are not granted within five days, the Minister is to ask for his passports, and return in the *Wyoming* to Panama. Our correspondent does not believe that even this ultimatum will bring President Castilla to terms. The news from Ecuador is important. A battle was momentarily expected to take place between the Government troops, under Gen. Flores, and those under the usurper Franco. The hostile bodies would meet about half way between Quito and Guayaquil.

The intelligence from the Central American States, received by this arrival, is unimportant. A proposition had been brought forward in the Costa Rican Congress to withdraw subsidy formerly granted to the Panama Railroad Company's line of steamers. A contract, which requires the approval of Congress, had been concluded between a New-York company and the Costa Rican Government, for the construction of an Atlantic and Pacific Railroad between the ports of Boca del Toro and Punta Mala. The line of the contemplated road is within the territorial jurisdiction of New-Granada, and her consent to the undertaking has been already refused.

We are in receipt of news from Jamaica to the 23d of June. Two propositions—one an English and the other an American—were before the Colonial Executive Committee on the subject of steam communication between the Island and New-York. It was not thought probable that Mr. Vanderbilt, the author of the American proposition, would accept the subsidy offered by the Assembly of Jamaica. The Kingston journals dwell upon the advantages that would accrue to their Island if American blacks could be prevailed upon to emigrate there. This is one of the subjects that periodically excites Kingston newspaperdom; but it is mere folly to expect that American blacks will emigrate to an island in which the rate of wages is about one-fourth of what it is here.

The Overland Mail from California arrived at Fayetteville, A. M., yesterday, and some additional news is telegraphed. The Republican State Convention met on the 21st, and nominated candidates for Presidential Electors. From Oregon we learn that Shiel, the Democratic candidate for Congress, had been elected by a small majority, and that the Legislature will have an Opposition majority on joint ballot, which will insure the defeat of Messrs. Lane and Smith for the United States Senate.

The President's declaration, made in his speech at the Breckinridge and Lane ratification meeting in Washington, that Democrats were not bound to vote for Mr. Breckinridge as the "regular" Democratic nominee, has produced considerable sensation at the Capital, and speculation is rife as to the probable result in the South. The friends of Mr. Douglas are represented to be highly elated at their improved prospects in consequence, and anticipate carrying, not only the South, but New-York. It is now understood, from a reliable source, that there is to be no more proscription of Douglas men, and the officeholders of that stamp may be supposed to breathe with more freedom.

The Bell and Everett Constitutional Union Convention met at Utica yesterday, and after the usual preliminaries organized with Gen. Amos H. Prescott, of Herkimer, as President, and a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The reports of the Delegates to the Baltimore Convention were then received, Ex-Gov. Hunt and James Brooks, Esq., making lengthy addresses on the occasion. The Convention then, after the appointment of a State Committee of four from each district to form a Bell and Everett Electoral Ticket, adjourned *sine die*.

A meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee was held at Albany, yesterday, at which it was determined that the State Convention for the selection of an electoral ticket shall be held at Syracuse on the 15th of August.

The execution of Hicks, the pirate, will take place to-day, on Bedloe's Island, between the hours of 10 and 2. Yesterday he had his last interview with his wife, at which he exhibited very little of the feeling which is ordinarily witnessed on such occasions, and last night he spent with his spiritual adviser.

The fire at the West Washington Market on Wednesday night, an account of which was published in the Times of yesterday morning, resulted very disastrously for the dealers in vegetables and fruits, whose stock, for the most part, being of a perishable nature and quickly transferred to the consumer, were uninsured. The list of losers of this class numbers upwards of one hundred firms, whose losses range from $200 to $5,000 each. The aggregate loss is estimated at $100,000. Preparations are already being made to replace the buildings destroyed.

The West Washington Market case still "drags its slow length along" in the Supreme Court Judge Bronson, the Corporation Counsel, yesterday concluded his argument in favor of the City, which closes the pleadings, and Justice Ingraham, before whom the case has been heard, reserved his decision.

We chronicle, this morning, two other attempts at murder. A drunken fellow named John Williams, residing at No. 126 Mott-street, stabbed his wife with a carving knife last night in the abdomen, inflicting a wound from which it is believed she cannot recover. He has been in the habit of abusing her in a shameful manner, and his abuse has at last culminated in this terrible crime. At a late hour last night he had not been arrested. William Butler, keeper of a boarding house for seamen in Park-street, was stabbed, it is thought mortally, by his brother James, a sailor, who has lately been pursuing a dissipated career. The only provocation for the assault was the refusal on the part of the wounded man to furnish funds to his brother to be squandered in a fresh debauch.

To day is the last day of the encampment of the Seventh Regiment at Camp Scott. A grand *bal champetre* will be given in the evening, followed by a display of fireworks, and the regiment will return to the City to-morrow morning.

The demand for Stocks continues strong, and prices were yesterday higher than at any time during the week on most of the Western road shares and mortgages, and firm on other descriptions. The State list rose ½ per cent. No change in money or foreign bills.

The transactions in Flour were rather large, but at partially reduced prices. Wheat was less firmly dealt in, having been held with more firmness. Corn was active, and closed buoyantly. Provisions were in moderate request. Sugars were brisk and firm. Coffee, Cotton, Metals, Naval Stores, Rice, Hides, Hemp and Seeds, were inactive. No really important movements transpired in other branches of business.

Cassius M. Clay's Speech.

We publish this morning a full report of a speech made by Cassius M. Clay, at Louisville, Ky., on Saturday evening last. It is a vindication of the principles and purposes of the Republican Party, made before an audience of several thousand people, and listened to, according to the statement of our Reporter, with marked attention and interest from the beginning to the end. This fact shows that there are portions of the South in which freedom of opinion and of speech are not mere empty names. We cannot but hope that the people of the whole South may gradually come to see that they are far more deeply interested than those of any other section of the Union, in the calm and dispassionate discussion of the great social and political questions connected with the subject of Slavery. Such speeches as that of Mr. Clay are admirably calculated to allay the irrational and passionate excitement, which has so frequently been invoked for the suppression of all debate, and the extinction of all freedom of speech and of the Press, in various sections of the Southern States.

The prominent feature of this address is its moderation and good nature. Mr. Clay has earned a right to be heard on this question by the sacrifices he has made to his principles upon it. Living in a Slave State, where even Henry Clay was utterly overborne and almost ruined in his attempt to start a movement of gradual emancipation, he knew that the ground he took upon it would close the door of political promotion upon him for many years if not forever. He has sacrificed office, fortune, local reputation, personal friendships, personal security—everything that most men count dear, to his principles upon this subject, and to his devotion to that fundamental principle of American Liberty, freedom of speech and of political discussion. A man of strong passionate nature, he has at times been fierce, offensive and fanatical in his championship of his cherished opinions;—but he has always been frank, manly, courageous, and has commanded the respect of his most bitter enemies throughout the whole of his career. Time and experience have ripened his judgment and tempered his spirit; and he brings to political discussions now more of reason and of practical wisdom,—more that will conciliate and convince, with less that is calculated to exasperate and repel his hearers, than in his more youthful and impetuous days.

His speech on Saturday is an admirable performance. It presents the principles and position of the Republican Party in a clear light, and in most favorable contrast with those of the two wings of the Democratic Party by which they are opposed. He scouts the clamors of disunion, and rebukes, with just vehemence, the foolish and traitorous schemes of those who make them. The speech was intended primarily for a Kentucky audience,—but it is admirably adapted to any meridian.

His Honor's Presidential Policy.

The *pronunciamiento* of Mr. Wood, on Presidential politics, is attracting wide attention from both wings of the harmonious Democracy; and, judging from the comments on it, it would seem to be one of those happy documents which possess the rare power of displeasing both parties, while still leaving both in ignorance as to the side of the fence on which the writer means finally to land.

The soldiers of the Administration are confounded that Mr. Wood, who was so exceedingly "national" during the Connecticut campaign, and who at Charleston out-Yanceyed Yancey in disunion speeches, should now be found expressing a preference for the candidate most obnoxious to those who supported the Wood delegation in the National Convention. In their amazement these brave troopers forget that at Charleston, while "cottoning" violently to the cotton States on one hand, "His Honor" attempted to satisfy Col. Richardson and others, on the other, declaring that his delegation, if admitted, would sustain Douglas unanimously. When the Fowler and Schell Party threatened to withdraw from the regular delegation and join the Seceders, Mr. Wood proposed to Messrs. Cagger, Ludlow and Church that he should enter with men enough to fill all the vacant seats, and when in, should join the majority of the delegation in sustaining Douglas.

Yet his late letter on the Presidency disproves each one of these offers; and his most approved "national" lieutenants, such as Green, Lynch, Tucker and others, are found now in the van of every movement for the support of the Secession candidates. Mr. Wood, himself, meanwhile appears in an equivocal position, as willing to vote for Mr. Douglas, while his principles are those of Mr. Breckinridge, and as in heart an advocate of the Territorial Slave Code, while in practice a supporter of the Popular Sovereignty heresy.

The explanation of this singular position of his Honor is very simple, and may be explained in a few words. It is not because Mr. Wood was rejected by the Seceders' Convention at Charleston, nor because his New-York Commissioners were treated with contempt at Richmond, nor because Mr. Buchanan refused his demands in reference to Federal patronage, nor because Mr. Breckinridge refused to recognize his organization, nor, finally, because Dean Richmond promised to place his name as elector at large on the State ticket. These are the ostensible reasons assigned by Mr. Wood to different men, but they can hardly be his true impelling motives. Let us suppose that Mr. Wood, while sending all his retainers, who have any popular strength or force, into the Breckinridge movement, joins the Douglas standard himself, for the simple reason that all the political capital which he possesses is the *prestige* of control over a large vote in the City of New-York. To lose this *prestige* would be his political death, and the men who have sustained Mr. Wood, chiefly the foreign-born voters, are almost unanimously in favor of Mr. Douglas. Mr. Wood, therefore, cannot afford to be placed in a position in which he would be called upon publicly to desert the army which forms his strength.

Sending his lieutenants and officers, therefore, into the Breckinridge ranks, to work openly on that side, our astute Mayor himself enlists under the Douglas banner—thus keeping still an apparent command of that foreign vote which could not be coerced into any other channel. From this vantage-ground of apparent Douglasism, he then issues his *pronunciamiento* advocating a joint electoral ticket—the one thing of all others most certain to ruin Douglas in New-York. By this manœuvre "His Honor" hopes, with that "Divine aid" which he and our "old Public Functionary" always invoke, when they least deserve and most need it, to accomplish the difficult but desirable feat of both eating his cake and having it too.

Mr. Vanderbilt and the Public.

If anything could make our mercantile community pause to look the curse of competition fully in the face, and measure the mischief which its unrestrained sway has done and is doing to the moral tone of the age in which we live, it ought to be the character and the career of such monopolists as Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt. His conduct in the matter recently at issue between himself and the Government, in regard to the Pacific mails, has been so clearly set forth in our own previous comments, and in the course of the quarrel which has taken place on this subject between the President and the Senators from California, that we need not here recapitulate its details. Its sum and substance is, that after vainly attempting to drive Congress into surrendering the interests and destinies of our whole Pacific commerce to his keeping on his own terms, Mr. Vanderbilt undertook to avenge his failure upon thousands of his countrymen and countrywomen, by cutting off all mail communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

The Latins had a proverb that no man can become altogether evil at a single swoop; and so enormous an extravagance of selfishness as this can only have become possible even to Mr. Vanderbilt, as the climax of years of unchallenged indulgence in the exclusive worship of Mammon. Other men keep an eye always open to their own profit, and the ordinary experience of a day on 'Change, hardly reminds one of those early Christian societies in which the disciples had all things in common. But few men have equaled the cynicism with which Mr. Vanderbilt throws off even the pretences of self-denial, charity and public justice, in his unrelenting pursuit of personal advantages, and his passionate desire of financial despotism. If such a person can be of any service to the community, his use is to be sought in the warning which his life holds up against the frantic haste to be rich and the vulgar worship of merely material success. Those who envy such a man his millions need to be put face to face with the story and the nature of the man himself. The episode of June 2 may in this way be of use to the State, and there can be no harm in reinforcing its lessons by a few glimpses into the past of its hero.

Under his late contract as a mail-carrier, Mr. Vanderbilt was bound to carry the Southern Pacific mails twice a month between New-York and Aspinwall in his "regular" steamers. For his own profit he ran, however, a third or irregular steamer each month. Immediately before his contract expired, the Southern Pacific mails arrived at Aspinwall one day too late for his "regular" steamer, but in ample time to connect with his "irregular" steamer, the *Ariel*, then on the point of sailing for New-York. Of course, the reader will go on, Mr. Vanderbilt's agent put these mails at once on board the *Ariel*. To do this involved no extra expense to the contractor, while it must make a vast difference for the better to the hundreds of homes and firms anxiously awaiting the arrival of these mails in America and in Europe. Mr. Vanderbilt's agents did nothing of the kind. They had orders to send mails by two steamers twice a month; if the British Pacific Company had failed to bring the mails in time for one of these steamers, the people of America and England must take the consequences. The mails were left at Aspinwall a full fortnight.

Again, when the Pacific Mail Company chose to put Mr. Vanderbilt's foot upon their necks, their new master found a system in operation on the through route to California full of comfort and convenience for the traveling public. Every steamer which left New-York for Aspinwall took out a baggage-master, employed by the Panama Railroad Company, whose duty it was to superintend the arrangement of through baggage on board; to check and collect extra fares upon it before reaching the Isthmus; to accompany it across to Panama, put it on board the Pacific steamers, and see it safely through to San Francisco. No words are necessary to explain the infinite relief and peace of mind secured by such an arrangement to the whole passenger public. Furthermore, as these baggage-masters were respectable men, responsible to a great Company, they were an invaluable escort to "lone women" and children, and contributed thus in no slight degree to the freedom and safety of travel between the Atlantic and the Pacific homes of America. They performed express duties also, and in a hundred ways served the general public. The humanity and general utility of such an institution were its instant condemnation for the new Pacific ruler. Mr. Vanderbilt's first act was to forbid the employment of these indispensable officers. In vain did the Panama Railway offer to pay fares for their passage to and fro on the Vanderbilt boats. They might travel as passengers, was the reply, but they should not be suffered to enter the baggage-hold of the ships. So true is it, that when once the passion of profiting by his fellow men has once seized upon a man, the exhibition of anything like a generous or accommodating temper, even by others, becomes intolerable to him, and he delights in the positive discomfort of those with whom he deals.

Thus we find that on board of the Vanderbilt steamers the triple duties of purser, surgeon and baggage-master are heaped upon one individual, who receives the vast sum of $50 per month, for looking after the expenses of a ship, the safety of tons of baggage, and the health of thousands of men, women and children, exposed to all the effects of a sudden change of climate. Instances have been known on board of these vessels, in which the summons sent to one of these unhappy Cerberuses to attend at once upon an apparently dying passenger has been met with the reply that the "Surgeon" was giving out "meal tickets," in his capacity of "Purser," and could not attend to more than one thing at once.

It is hardly surprising that the deliberate author of so much superfluous human misery should have the bad confidence to assert openly, as he does in his letter of the 6th inst., that he will undertake a service which he professes to believe illegal, for a compensation which he professes to believe the law meant to prohibit, on condition that the President and the Post-office Department will conspire with him to force the National Legislature into eating its own words, and turning its back on its own actions!

Education and Protestantism.

Archbishop Hughes was very jubilant at the Commencement of St. John's College at Fordham, over the fact that the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and Paris, and Pavia, were founded by Catholics and not by Protestants, "there being at that time no Protestants in the world;" and he thence draws the conclusion that Protestants have never done anything for education, while Catholics have done everything. Without the slightest wish to be impertinent, we cannot help calling the Archbishop's attention to the fact, that it was the English Catholics also who perverted Oxford and Cambridge to the base uses which they now serve, and made them hotbeds of heresy and schism.

These venerable seats of learning were, at the time of the Reformation, entirely in the hands of Catholic priests and Catholic laymen, for there were then no Protestants in the world; and in utter disregard of the founders' intentions, these unscrupulous persons carried both establishments out of the Church, and made them fountains of error. Protestants may be bad people, and greatly opposed to the spread of knowledge, but fair play is a jewel. It is as unjust to blame them for not founding Universities before they were in existence, as it would be to upbraid young Americans of the present day for not having served at Bunker's Hill or Monmouth. Nobody can fairly be made responsible for what happened before he was born. English Protestants did not found Oxford and Cambridge we admit; but the English Catholics who did found them, handed them over to the heretics, and worse still, became heretics themselves. The British Christians before the Reformation were very fine fellows; but the Archbishop would not surely have us overlook the fact that nearly every man of them followed Henry the Eighth and Queen Elizabeth into the slough of error.

It has hardly ever been our fortune to hear a Catholic prelate descanting upon the good old Catholic times, that he did not treat his audience to the time-honored fallacy that the Protestants who made their appearance at the time of the Reformation were a strange tribe, previously unknown, who landed suddenly in Europe, and began to abuse the Pope, seize upon the churches and monasteries and universities, and drive all the Catholics into the sea. Nobody knows better than Archbishop Hughes himself that this is a pleasant little fiction—that the English Protestants of the Reformation were the same men who were the Catholics before the Reformation, and that abusing the former and praising the latter, under the pretence that they were different sets of people, is very like maintaining that John Smith at the age of thirty is another person than John Smith at the age of thirty-five. How can he consistently ask us to admire the English Catholics, when we know that nearly the whole of them became rascally heretics, without even having the decency to discuss the matter, upon the mere bidding of that monster of iniquity, Henry the Eighth.

The English Protestants, in short, did not found Oxford or Cambridge, for precisely the same reason that Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, was not the first Governor of Massachusetts, or that the Seventh Regiment was not at Valley Forge under Washington. But, then, the Archbishop must admit, and he ought to have stated, if he had been candid, in his stump-speech at the Commencement, that though the Protestants did not found universities before they were born, they have kept up those which they found in existence when they appeared, tolerably well. Oxford and Cambridge have, ever since the Reformation, enjoyed a reasonable degree of success, and have turned out some very fair orators, historians, poets and philosophers. Messrs. Isaac Newton, and Roger Bacon, and John Milton, and Pitt, and Chatham, and Addison, and Macaulay, and Grote, and Hallam, and a few hundred others of a similar stamp, who received their training in these institutions, would do credit to St. John's College, Fordham, itself, and we think are well worthy of a favorable mention from Archbishop Hughes in his next oration. In fact, we think the English Protestant Universities have supplied as many lights to science and literature as either Paris or Pavia, or any Catholic institution in existence, in spite of the fact that they have been languishing for three hundred years in the hands of ignorant and besotted heretics, notoriously inimical to education, as they are well known to be.

We might say the same thing of Trinity College, Dublin. There have been few great names in Irish history whose owners did not receive their education there. Grattan, and Flood, and Curran, and Bushe, and Saurin and Plunket, owed it as much of their subsequent success as great men ever owe to a College, and if, as Archbishop Hughes asserts, "no Irishman, who after half-begging and half-denying his creed, had secured a scholarship or sizarship there, was ever worth ten cents afterwards," we really do not see how the University is to blame for this by no means remarkable circumstance. Irishmen who "half beg, and half deny their creed," in order to gain anything whatever, are "not worth ten cents," either before they get it or afterwards. It is not the scholarship or sizarship that does the mischief,—it is the "nature of the beast" that brings him to ruin.

We are sorry to be obliged to mention also, that the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, whatever the "noble Irish clergy" have done about them, have not been repudiated by the "noble Irish people" with that vigor and distinctness which the Archbishop seems to desire. On the contrary, the truth is, and we venture to assert that the Archbishop knows it, that the Colleges of Cork and Galway are attended almost exclusively by Catholic students,—that their numbers are every year steadily on the increase, and that both are now well filled, and decidedly successful in every point of view.

Protestants may be hostile to education, but we could wish Archbishop Hughes would give the Protestants of this community at least credit for reading the newspapers. When he mounts the rostrum, he talks to us as if we were a parcel of mediæval "villeins," and he was a mitred abbot of the same period.

West Washington Market.

The arguments on the application to reopen the judgments in this case, have closed at last, and it only remains for Judge Ingraham to give his decision. We have published from day to day the leading points of the various speeches that have been made on both sides of the question. The charge on the one hand is, that the judgments by which the State was put in possession of these lands, created by filling out beyond the line of the City Charter, were obtained by fraud and collusion,—the evidence of such fraud consisting in alleged negligence of the Corporation Counsel, in alleged misconduct of the Commissioners of the Land Office, in alleged ignorance or undue bias of the Judge who presided, and the jury of tax-payers who decided the case, upon the trial. It is not for us to estimate the weight to which these allegations are entitled, as evidence, in a case of so much importance. The main fact in the contest seems to be, that the lawyers and others claiming to represent the City, are dissatisfied with the result of the trials, and feel bound, therefore, to do and say anything which may give them the supposed advantage of going all over that ground again.

We do not believe, however, that in this matter they fairly represent the public sentiment of the City or the interests of the tax-payers. We have seen no reason to change the opinion we have already expressed, that the title to this property is *in the State*,—that the City has heedlessly been a trespasser upon it for years, and that no legal contest which may be had upon it can possibly have any other result than to establish this fact. Believing this to be the inevitable issue of this controversy, the sooner it is ended, the better. The experience of the past shows that these protracted litigations in which the City is a party, only afford enormous counsel fees to an army of lawyers who nurse them into huge proportions, and continue them indefinitely, with much less regard to the public interest than to their own. In a clear case, and with reasonable prospects of a favorable issue, it is evidently the duty of those charged with the protection of the City's rights, to contend for them to the last. But, in a case so plain as we believe this to be, a prolonged controversy is merely a protracted drain upon the City Treasury.

If these judgments are reopened, the claim for six years' back rents at once rises to a claim for thirteen years,—and if the same decision is reached, the City must pay a million and a half of dollars for what, under the law of last session, can be settled for less than half that amount. The facilities offered, moreover, for enabling the City to possess itself, upon equitable terms, of the very large amount of State lands lying upon the shores of the North and East Rivers, will be thrown away, and if it secures them at all, it can only be at enormous prices. It is alleged, moreover, that the West Washington Market property yields $80,000 or $90,000 annual rents. The Comptroller's reports show, however, that while it was in possession of the City, it never yielded to the Treasury over $5,000 rents during any year. Wherever the title may be, it would seem to be an act of very gross improvidence to give the City control of lands from which it fails to realize anything like a fair return.

At the outset of this argument a very vehement attempt was made by some of the City counsel to coerce Judge Peckham into leaving the bench, on the ground that none but a City Judge could give due weight to the public sentiment of the City, and thus satisfy the popular expectations in the decision he might render. The compliment implied in this attempt to our elective judiciary system, was quite as doubtful as that more directly insinuated to Judge Ingraham, by whom the case was heard. It certainly is something new to hear a lawyer of so high standing as Wm. Curtis Noyes, insist that a Judge must decide a law point so as to please the community supposed to be pecuniarily interested in the result.

Sardinia and Naples.

The organs of public opinion in Sardinia fling back the last hope of the Bourbon dynasty of Naples into the face of King Francis, with an emphasis which cannot be mistaken. The hour of Villafranca has passed, and it is no longer possible for Southern Italy to expect peace, freedom and progress under the heirs of King Bomba.

The *Opinione* of Turin openly declares that Victor Emanuel has no choice left him but to suffer events to take their natural course in Naples. "After the insurrection in Sicily," says the Sardinian journal, "after the capitulation of Palermo, and now that Sicily is on the point of deciding her own destiny, Piedmont can no longer think of an alliance with Naples, which would require a guarantee of territories already lost by King Francis II. The Emperor Napoleon has declared that Italy is her own mistress. Lord Palmerston has pronounced the funeral oration of the Governments of Naples and of Rome. It is not difficult to foresee what must happen; but happen what may, our Government has only one duty, that of employing its authority, and exercising its rights to the advantage of the constitution of the Italian nationality." The death-bed repentance of the miserable Neapolitan dynasty has come only in time to strengthen the hands of the Italian patriots. Repulsed by Piedmont, branded by the public opinion of Europe, and demoralized by the concessions which it has so vainly made, the Government of Francis II., if it be not mercifully out of its pain by a declaration of war from Piedmont, is therefore destined to die by inches under the sword of Garibaldi and the revolution. It is now proved that the rumors of Russian and Spanish protests in behalf of this falling throne which were recently flashed over all the telegraphs of the world, had no other origin than the desperation of the Neapolitan officials themselves. Neither of these Powers had threatened Sardinia with a withdrawal of its Legation from Turin in any event whatever; and the Spanish Envoy happened even to be discussing the address to Queen Isabella at Madrid, in the Cortes, at the very time when he was represented as writing in denunciation of the fillibuster Garibaldi to the Cabinet of Turin. The King and the reaction of Naples stand therefore alone in the world; and, with the blindness of the doomed, they are hurrying on their final hour by demonstrating their utter incapacity to discharge any of the functions of a civilized government.

The brutal assault committed on the French Minister, M. Brenier, in the public street, has been plainly traced to the party of the Court; and as it has been made at the most critical moment of the existing situation, it is likely to serve its authors no better than the very similar attack of Brooks on Sumner, in this country, served the party of the perpetrator. It was an attack on the French Ambassador at Rome, in the time of the first Napoleon, which brought on the annihilation of the Clerical Government of the Eternal City. The assault on M. Brenier will hardly excite the French Emperor to any very vigorous action in support of the tottering King, whose friends, if they did not actually excite were powerless to arrest its perpetrators.

The unity of Italy has indeed ceased to be a dream. From Rome we learn that the poor old Pope has been kept in ignorance of the progress of Garibaldi, that his "paternal heart may not be pained." When the States of regenerated Italy meet in the first Parliament of Victor Emanuel, to decide upon the limits and the forms of the Papal Sovereignty at Rome, it is probable that Pius IX will be suddenly enlightened on many points, of which, had he never chosen to be ignorant, Italy, the world and himself would have been spared many a stern shock and many a terrible experience.

A Pleasant State of Things.—It is stated that Alderman Genet appealed to Judge Russell yesterday afternoon for a warrant against Kerrigan, for the attempt upon his life in the Park in the forenoon, and that "His Honor" the Judge refused to grant it, believing that he can himself arrange the affair amicably. If this be true, it is a singularly appropriate termination to the whole affair. An Alderman attempts a criminal assault upon the relatives of an Ex-Councilman. The Ex-Councilman sets about murdering the Alderman at noon at the door of the Court-house, in the presence of hundreds of people, in the midst of a large Christian city. The Alderman saves himself by dodging behind a tree, and then both parties leave the ground unmolested, and finally the Judge of the highest criminal Court refuses a warrant, because he intends to make a personal application to the offender himself, to forego his bloody purpose. We hope our pastors and churches and fathers of families like their "municipal system," and are proud of their elective judiciary. We wish them joy of them both.

Minor Topics.

— Postmaster Fowler seems to be ubiquitous. Now at Pike's Peak, anon at Washoe, and again reported at Havana. His locality seems as difficult to fix as that of the Flying Dutchman. At last accounts he is said to be studying Spanish in the interior of Cuba. He was always a man of letters.

—Mr. Douglas, in his Philadelphia speech, said that this was the "first time in his life that he had been placed in a position where he had to look on and *see* a fight, without taking a hand in it." The Cincinnati *Commercial* fears the Senator has forgotten the little Sumner affair in the Senate Chamber, a few years since. He "looked on and saw a fight" there, without manifesting the slightest desire to take a hand in it.

—The visitor to Camp Scott cannot but be surprised at the extreme youth of many of the soldiers. No small share of them may very properly be classed as infantry. A lady, sympathizing with the fatigue which they daily undergo, inquired of a veteran colonel who stood near, if he thought it right that such young people should be kept in arms. "Madam," he replied, "it is their proper place."

— The Baltimore *American* chronicles the decease of a colored man named Thomas Thomas, who seems to have been famous during his long and useful life for his gastronomic performances. Six large loaves of bread with more than a quart of coffee or tea, generally constituted his supper or breakfast. He made very brief work with a goose or a turkey, and has been known to eat a moderate-sized ham at a meal. This latter fact very clearly indicates that Thomas Thomas was indeed a lineal descendant of Ham. An immense quantity of cucumbers, which he was imprudent enough to devour, disincumbered him of this mortal coil in the 88th year of his age.

—In the list of vessels which have left this port during the past year without regular papers and under circumstances which suggested the suspicion of being slavers, which we published yesterday, was included the bark *Magi*, Capt. Cheever. We are informed that, so far as she is concerned, this is entirely a mistake,—that she was regularly cleared by Tucker, Cooper & Co., well-known merchants of this City, on the 17th of March, for Cape Town and a market, with an assorted cargo of stores, provisions, &c., and that she is a regular trader to Manila, stopping usually at Cape Town, Mauritius, or Singapore. The list came from a responsible quarter,—but in regard to this vessel, the reputation of her owners shows conclusively that she was erroneously included in it.

—The last foreign arrival informs our Western World that Prince Albert made a speech at the late Trinity-House Banquet, London. In the course of his address he remarked, according to the report, that "The young members of the Royal family are rapidly growing up." He did not state how long a time had elapsed since he made this remarkable discovery, but it is fair to presume that it has just broken upon his mind, and the promptitude with which he has communicated it to the Cabinet cannot be too highly commended. As His Royal Highness was to inaugurate the annual meeting of the "British Association for the Advancement of Science" on the 27th ult., we trust that he did not neglect the opportunity of bringing this novel and startling fact to the notice of that body. It certainly merits investigation, for "Royal families," to Republican thinking, are quite as apt to run down as to grow up.

Mr. Wallace's Reception.—On Wednesday evening the handsome music rooms of Wm. Hall & Sons, in Broadway, were agreeably filled with an appreciative company of musical amateurs, performers, and critics, assembled there to welcome back Mr. Wm. Vincent Wallace to the United States. The home of a gifted composer is as wide as the world, for music is the universal tongue; but Mr. Wallace has a particular hold on New-York, and he must have learned on Wednesday night that New-York claims a particular hold on him.

An extemporized concert, made up in a great measure of gems from his own operas of *Lurline* and *Maritana* was the graceful homage devised for the occasion, and it was rendered as gracefully as it had been conceived. Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Mozart, Mrs. Brinkerhoff, Miss Hawley and Mme. Buchelle lent the music of their voices to the composer's rythm, and they were supported by Mr. Millard, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Rudolph, and Mr. Gustavus Geary, the Irish vocalist. Mr. Berge, of the Church of St. Francis Xavier, abdicated the organ for the evening in favor of one of Driggs' new patent pianos, themselves almost organs in power, and the "flow of soul" was interrupted by no incident more unpleasant than a sparkling collation, at which the usual toasts were disposed of in the usual satisfactory style. Capt. Vine Hall, of the *Great Eastern*, appeared in the new character of a musical connoisseur, and being obliged to quit the scene early in the evening, left as his representative his kinsman, Mr. Stephen Massett, who did the honors to Mr. Pipes, of Pipesville, in song.

Rumored Renewal of the Berean War.—A letter to the editor of the Louisville *Courier*, from Richmond, Ky., dated July 8, says: "I learn that there was a fight at Mallory Springs, in this county, on Saturday evening, in which five men were shot. Three of them are supposed to be fatally injured. Can give no particulars, but am informed that it grew out of the difficulties with the Abolitionists at Berea and the Vigilance Committee."

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

The Constitutional Union Convention at Utica.

Reports of the Delegates to Baltimore—Speeches of Ex-Gov. Hunt, James Brooks, and Others.

State Committee for the Selection of an Electoral Ticket.

Utica, N. Y., Thursday, July 12.

The Constitutional Union Convention of the friends of Bell and Everett, met at Mechanics' Hall at 12 o'clock to-day. The attendance was moderate in point of numbers, but highly respectable in character.

Among those present were Hon. Erastus Brooks, Hon. George Briggs, Hon. Washington Hunt, Judge Wilkins, of Orange; Judge Kidd, of Albany; Hon. Lorenzo Burrows, of Orleans; Hon. Wm. Duer, of Oswego; Hon. Jonas C. Heartt, of Rensselaer; Jacob P. Faurot, of Ontario; and Gen. G. A. Scroggs, of Erie.

The Convention was called to order by Jonas C. Heartt, of Erie, who named Jacob P. Faurot, of Ontario County, temporary Chairman. [Applause.]

Mr. Graves, of Kings, moved that Mr. George A. Halsey, of New-York, be temporary Secretary.

This nomination was greeted with loud applause.

On motion of Mr. C. B. Freeman, of Montgomery, a Committee of six were appointed on Credentials.

On motion of Erastus Brooks a Committee of nine was appointed to report on permanent organization.

Some desultory conversation took place on the rights of the members present to seats, some person challenging the title of R. Graves, of Kings, to a seat.

The Committee on Contested Seats decided that Mr. Graves is entitled to a seat.

The Convention then took a recess till 3 o'clock.

On the reassembling of the Convention at 3 o'clock, Erastus Brooks, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported as follows:

For President—General Amos H. Prescott, of Herkimer.

For Vice-Presidents—Isaac Teller, of Dutchess; Whipple Clark, of Madison; Lorenzo Burrows, of Orleans; D. B. St. John, of Orange; C. C. Eagan, of Kings; Anson Spencer of Tompkins; David Russell, of Washington; and Jonas C. Heartt, of Rensselaer.

For Secretaries—George A. Halsey, of New-York; Henry A. Collier, of Broome; S. S. Pomeroy, of Niagara; L. W. Clark, of Monroe; and George B. King, of New-York.

On taking the Chair, Mr. Prescott briefly returned thanks for the honor. He need not remind the Convention that this was an important meeting. They had assembled to decide what course as Union-loving men they were to pursue at this election. He had met with them in 1856, and he did not believe one single man present regretted the vote he then cast; nor did he believe any here present were less opposed to the organization they then fought against than they were in 1856. [Cheers.] That organization had thrown overboard the most prominent and best-known statesman, and taken up one less distinctly recognized as Republican; but their sectional principles remained precisely the same now as in 1856, and the Union men could no more support them now than they could then. [Applause.] He believed the Convention would never desire, directly or indirectly, to put into the Presidential chair the candidate of a sectional party in bitter hostility to one section of the Union. The Democratic Party which once took the position of a great national party, was now broken in twain, and one half of it was as sectional and as objectionable as the Republican Party of the North. This Convention was, he trusted, as much opposed to sectionalism in one division of the Union as in the other. There was, however, a party in the field upon which they could unite,—a party that recognized the Constitution and the Union as their platform. He had been in favor of the nomination of Houston by that party—[Applause]—but had cheerfully yielded to the will of the majority, and was prepared to do whatever would be most likely to secure the success of Bell and Everett in the Union. [Applause.]

The Committee on Credentials reported a list of delegates, excluding A. J. H. Duganne, who claimed a seat as a Union delegate from New-York.

When the question was put on adopting the report, Mr. Duganne protested against its reception, on the ground that he was regularly elected delegate from the Sixteenth Ward of New-York.

Mr. Blakehouse, of Kings, stated that Mr. Duganne was a well-known member of the Republican Party. It was the duty of the Convention to protect itself against spies from hostile organizations.

Mr. Duganne made an ineffectual effort to speak, but the Convention adopted the report by an unanimous vote.

After the adoption Mr. Duganne again attempted to address the Convention, but not being a member he was not recognized by the Chair. After declaring that he would not be put out, except by physical force, he took a seat.

Mr. Jas. R. Thompson moved that the Delegates to the National Convention be now requested to report. (Cheers.)

Hon. Washington Hunt, as a delegate at large to the Baltimore Union Convention, stated that the Convention had been called together by an organization, with John J. Crittenden at the head, to once more endeavor to uphold the Constitution and the Union, and defeat the sectional and disunion schemes of those who strove to involve the nation in agitation and sectional strife. A properly constituted authority had called together a Convention of Union men at Baltimore, and the privilege of attending that Convention as a delegate was one of the proudest privileges of his life.

Delegates from all States of the Union, from North and South, were there, and he believed there never assembled a more patriotic and intelligent body of men since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. There were some men there whose names were known throughout the Union as able and experienced statesmen. They pledged themselves to stand by the Union and the Constitution. The names presented to the Convention for a choice of candidates were among the ablest known in the history of the country. Among others was that of John J. Crittenden, and a majority of the Convention would have tendered him the nomination, had he not refused to allow his name to be used for such purpose. The Convention had finally chosen John Bell, of Tennessee. [Loud applause.] A delegate from New-York (Mr. Brooks) who had favored, before that nomination, Mr. Houston, of Texas, had moved that the nomination be unanimous, which was done. The name of Edward Everett was then, by one unanimous vote from one end of the Union to the other, chosen to the second place on the ticket. [Loud applause.] On the matter of Platform they had experienced no embarrassment. They discarded all words capable of constructions numerous enough to suit all sections alike, and resolved to march to battle upon those principles which prevailed at the foundation of the Union. It had been made as a charge against the party that they ignored the question of Slavery; that they failed to express their sentiments on that overshadowing issue. He asked if at the time the Declaration of Independence was signed, or when the Constitution of the United States was adopted, the question of Slavery would have been permitted to disturb the fraternal deliberations of the fathers of the Republic? If so, the Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States would never have been adopted. The friends of Bell and Everett were told that it was useless to support those candidates, for they could not be elected, and they ought therefore to go over to one or the other stronger parties. Now there are four candidates in the field. It is proper to assume that no sectional party—that is, no party running in only one section of the Union, like the Republican Party, can sever the election by a majority of the people. They have their party in one section of the Union only, and in that, if in a majority at all, they have a large minority against them. If elected, then, their election could only be in the Electoral College, representing a minority of the people of the Union, and only one section of the Union at that. Yet the Republicans talk much about an election by the people. Was this such an election contemplated by the Constitution? He believed it was an election much to be deplored and likely to prove fatal to the Union. He was in favor of throwing the election into Congress, if no party running in the whole Union could receive a majority of the people of the Union in his favor. It was said that Congress was so constituted that it could not elect a President in accordance with the obligation under the Constitution. He believed, under such a state of affairs, the man most likely to be elected—he almost said the only man that could be elected—is John Bell, of Tennessee. [Applause.] How was it possible to throw the election into Congress, when it was found that no candidate could secure a majority of the people of the whole Union? In his judgment, every lover of the Union should throw aside his prejudices, and unite to secure such a result. If men who never had political sentiment in common can combine and unite to entail agitation and strife upon a nation, and create sectional hate between those who are of common lineage and have a common country to protect, why, in God's name, cannot those who love the Union and revere the Constitution, combine and unite to do a great and good act. [Tremendous applause.]

A Voice—Say that over again. [Laughter and cheers.]

Mr. Hunt—No, no. I have said it once; now let us act upon it. He declared that information from the South gave indication of the success of the Union ticket in a large majority of the States. The people of the South are tired of agitation and the distraction consequent upon a discussion of these abstractions. They desire peace and rest from sectional strife. He believed the day going by when the people of the States of New-York and Virginia would longer fight over the abstract question, whether Slavery shall or shall not be allowed in the deserts of Utah or New Mexico. In conclusion, he declared that he should hold himself bound by all the principles of honor and duty to do all in his power to promote the election of Bell and Everett. As to the mode by which they can secure this result, they must be practical men, and do their best to defeat the candidates who represent sectionalism North or South. He was not prepared to say what was the precise way to accomplish the object, but where there's a will there's a way, and if all so determine so to do, it can be done. He believed that this State can now be thrown so as to secure the defeat of the sectional candidate by a minority of the people. This was his platform. [Loud applause.] There might be differences of opinion here as to the best mode to pursue. He should not be willing himself at this early period of the canvass to form an electoral ticket. He believed a Committee might be formed and empowered on a future day to form an electoral ticket, and put it forth to Union men for support. Come what might, they would stand firmly by the Union, and would maintain the principles of Washington and Jefferson in all their purity, and not as misinterpreted by sectional parties of the present day. Washington and Jefferson never called upon the North to set itself up as a political section in hostility to the South, but both warned their countrymen with the parting words: "Beware of geographical parties and divisions." In support of the Union and the Constitution he would stand by the party to the last. [Loud protracted cheers.]

Hon. James Brooks, in appropriate remarks, announced that it was his pleasing duty to move the ratification of the nominations made at Baltimore. He had himself originally been a Houston man, believing that his strong arm, well-versed as he was in politics and in war, was necessary to put down the growing and dangerous spirit of aggression. He enlarged upon the evils of sectional parties, and declared that the very evils which Washington foresaw in his Farewell Address, were now upon the country—hence the necessity of this Union Convention; hence this meeting of old gentlemen; hence he and others like him, who had not been in a Convention for eight years, rose and laid aside their mummy clothes, and came forward to support the Union. He admitted that there were many Union-loving men in the Republican Party, but they were compelled to follow the lead of men like Sumner, Garrison and others, in the sectional and objectionable principles which they teach. He (Brooks) declared that higher and holier objects than protection for this or that article should now animate all patriotic men and he for one was willing to join hands with any true Union man, no matter what his former political standing may have been, whether a Douglas man or a Republican, in support of the Union and Constitution. He urged upon the Convention the practical necessity of using their strength wisely in this State. They were not strong enough to carry the State alone. They had tried it in 1856, and then while powerless themselves, the vote proved that they really held the power to prevent the election of either of the other parties. Last year they had made a ticket composed in part of the nominations of the Democratic and Republican Parties, and had elected it. Here was a clue to their future policy. He agreed with the remarks of the gentleman who had preceded him, that it was unwise now to make an Electoral ticket. The future was not yet clear, and he was prepared at a future day to adopt such measures as would best secure the object Union men now had in view. He denied that there was any intention to abandon their principles. He reviewed the actions of the Whigs on the compromise measures of 1850, showing that the policy then adopted by that party was Congressional non-intervention with Slavery, and entire freedom of the people of the Territories to decide on their own institutions. The Democratic Party under Douglas was not the author of Popular Sovereignty. He was now on Whig ground in that respect, as well as in opposition to Federal tyranny. The noblest fight ever fought against Federal interference and tyranny was that fought by Douglas in Illinois against all power of the Administration. [Loud cheers.] He declared that the Union Party had already achieved much. It had compelled the Republican Party to throw overboard their leading champion, Wm. H. Seward. The minority did this. It was fear of their power that compelled them to sacrifice Seward. It is fear of the power of the minority that forced from the Republicans false professions of attachment to the Union. It is fear of that power that makes the Republicans tremble when their Sumners and their Phillips speak before the public. He resumed that the object of this minority now, is to throw the election into the House. Then Mr. Bell must be elected if any person is, and if not the election must go to the Senate when Hamlin and Edward Everett alone will be there for election. [Loud applause.] To accomplish this object, to defeat the election of a candidate by a minority of the people of the Union, and by a section of the Union only, the minority are prepared to vote for the Union ticket, no matter if Douglas, if any person else, be on it. Was there anything wrong in this? [Cries of "No, no."] Was it not the duty of old gentlemen to rise from their political graves and teach this policy to the people. [Laughter.] In conclusion he urged Union-loving men to rally to this cause and join hands with the conservative men of the South for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union. There were other considerations to induce a Union against the Republicans in the State. One is, that while the great body of Republicans may be pure and honest men, there are amongst the leaders of the party a set of robbers and thieves worse than any in Auburn or Sing Sing. They had robbed the City of New-York out of millions, and stolen water rights of countless value. There are bandits—regularly organized bandits—in Albany, who rob the State in an organized manner, and against these thieves and robbers every honest man should combine. In the last Legislature the ferry rights of the people of Brooklyn were outraged, and to this end $20,000 were placed in Thurlow Weed's hands for days to be used in corruption. He knew that Mr. Weed would abuse him for this, but his case was adamantine, and he cared nothing for abuse. He called upon all honest men all over the country to rise and to protect the State against the thieves and robbers of the Republican Party at Albany, who, under the guise of negro philanthropy, plunder the State wholesale. He offered a resolution indorsing the names of Bell and Everett as the candidates of the Union Party for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States. [Loud cheers.]

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Dr. Stevens, of Onandaga, moved the following:

Resolved, That a State Committee be appointed to consist of four persons from each Judicial District, to be appointed by the delegates thereof, whose duty it shall be to form an electoral ticket, and to present the same to the people of this State, at a suitable time, previous to the coming election, and that they be authorized to form said ticket in such manner as they deem best calculated to unite National Union men of every name and designation and promote the election of John Bell and Edward Everett.

Mr. Thompson, of Genesee, moved a substitute, with a preamble, setting forth that in the past four State elections it has been demonstrated that a majority of the people of the State of New-York is opposed to the National Republican Party, but after a debate by Messrs. Duer, Hunt, Brooks, and others, the resolution offered by Mr. Stevens was adopted.

After a brief recess, the following Committee was appointed:

First District—George Briggs, James Brooks, A. M. Bininger, E. J. Brown.

Second—A. K. Chandler, C. C. Eagan, Jehial Reed, C. R. St. John.

Third—Benj. R. Spellman, Jonas C. Hewitt, Jacob Ten Proeck, Wm. H. Davies.

Fourth—David Russell, J. J. Marlett, Charles B. Freeman, Orville Page.

Fifth—Wm. Duer, Amos H. Prescott, D. O. Salmon, A. J. Williams.

Sixth—Addison M. Smith, Albert Phillips, W. F. Warner, J. B. Fisher.

Seventh—A. G. Myrick, L. Angle, Samuel Hallott.

Eighth—Lorenzo Burrows, Solomon G. Havan, Martin Robinson, L. N. Pratt.

Mr. Richmond moved to substitute the name of James R. Thompson in the Eighth District, in the place of Martin Robinson. Lost.

A delegate desired to know if J. B. Fisher, of the Sixth District, was sound? He had kept the name of Daniel S. Dickinson at the head of his paper for a year and a half, and a few days ago he was a Breckinridge man! He thought this rather a sudden Convention.

Mr. Erastus Brooks did not believe that Mr. Fisher would act with this Convention unless he intended to abide by its action.

Mr. Fisher pledged himself to abide by the action of the Convention, and act with the Union men in good faith.

A Delegate—Will you support Bell and Everett in your paper?

Mr. Fisher—Yes, Sir! I will.

Mr. A. J. H. Duganne here rose to address the Convention, but, after several attempts to make himself heard, the Convention refused to listen to him.

Mr. W. D. Murphy, of Albany, moved that he have leave to publish his speech in the Republican Press. [Laughter.]

Mr. Erastus Brooks moved that the Committee of thirty-two have power to fill vacancies. Carried.

Mr. Prescott before putting the question of adjournment congratulated the Convention on the harmonious and patriotic result of its labors and declared that the duty of every man here was to labor from now until election for the success of the Union candidates.

James R. Thompson made a few remarks, explanatory of the position he had taken in a recent meeting. He had then said that duty to our great cause might render it proper for the Union men to pursue a certain course this Fall. He should remain steadily faithful to the objects this Convention had in view, and was prepared to carry this State against the sectional candidate to prevent his election by the people. [Cheers.]

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

The Committee on an Electoral Ticket met and elected Wm. Duer, Chairman, and E. J. Brown, Secretary.

Democratic Changes.

Syracuse, Thursday, July 12.

The Central City *Courier*, the organ of the Democratic Party in Central New-York, has taken down the Douglas and Johnson ticket, and run up that of Breckinridge and Lane. It is said that other papers in the State will soon follow the example. This is understood to be the work of Canal Commissioners Jay Cox, and John A. Green, Jr., the Chairman of the National Democratic State Committee, who reside here.

The Democratic State Convention to be held at Syracuse.

Albany, Thursday, July 12.

The Democratic State Central Committee have this day called a State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 15th of August next, to nominate an electoral ticket and candidates for State officers. The Committee was unanimous in making the call and the best feeling prevailed.

Illinois Politics.

Chicago, Wednesday, July 11.

The Breckinridge wing of the Democracy held a State Convention at Springfield to-day, and adopted resolutions indorsing the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane, and recommending each County and Senatorial District to present in full a ticket of National Democrats to be voted for at the ensuing election.

The following State ticket was nominated:—For Governor, Thomas M. Hop; for Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas Snell; for Secretary of State, B. T. Burk; for Auditor, Harry H. Smith; for Treasurer, W. H. Cather; for electors at large, John Dougherty and Thompson Campbell. The nominations were received with much enthusiasm and a salute of 105 guns was fired in their honor.

New Jersey Politics.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS AT TRENTON.

Trenton, N. J., Thursday, July 12.

Large and enthusiastic meetings were held this evening in the Third and Fourth Wards of this city, to appoint delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

Resolutions were passed strongly denouncing any union with the Breckinridge and Lane Democrats, and instructing the delegates to vote for no man for elector who will not unqualifiedly and in good faith sustain under all circumstances, the regular nominees of the National Democratic Party, Douglas and Johnson.

Wisconsin Politics.

Milwaukee, Thursday, July 12.

The Republicans of the First Congressional District yesterday renominated John T. Potter by acclamation for Congress. A large and enthusiastic ratification meeting was held in the afternoon, which was addressed by Senator Doolittle and others.

Virginia Politics.

Richmond, Thursday, July 12.

It is currently reported that the friends of Douglas will call a State Convention at Staunton to nominate an electoral ticket.

Congressional Nominations.

Chicago, Thursday, July 12.

The Democratic Convention for the Ninth District of Indiana, yesterday, nominated C. W. Cathcart for Congress by acclamation.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Thursday, July 12.

The Republicans of the Third District of this State have nominated Francis W. Kellogg for reelection to Congress.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Declaration Against Mr. Breckinridge—Movements of Ministers—The Paraguay Claims, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, July 12.

THE DISCORDANT DEMOCRACY.

The declaration of the President that Mr. Breckinridge is not the regular Democratic nominee, and that Democrats are not bound to vote for him as such, has produced great consternation at the Secession "head-quarters" here. Browne, of the "organ," complains bitterly of being made to play one tune while the President sings another. We have much speculation as to what will be the probable result in the South. Douglas' friends anticipate a great reaction in the next two months, and are sanguine of carrying not only the South, but New-York and Pennsylvania. Since the President has ignored the idea that Breckinridge is the regular Democratic nominee, office-holders here breathe freer, and I understand there will be no proscription of Douglas men. This intimation I have from a reliable source.

DIPLOMATIC MOVEMENTS.

Señor Don Gabriel Tassara, the Spanish Minister, will leave in a few days on a visit to Senator Seward, with whom he will spend some time, by special invitation.

Señor Don Miguel Lisbon, the Brazilian Minister, has left for New-York, where he will occupy the residence of his friend, Mr. Roosevelt.

THE PARAGUAYAN CLAIMS.

Mr. Ferguson, engineer, testified before the Paraguay Commissioners, yesterday, and stating his thorough acquaintance with the business of the U. S. Navigation Company in District of San Antonia, said he was confident that the whole capital of the Company invested, there could not have exceeded $5,000. This is a damper on the Company who are claiming a million dollars damages. Paraguay, I understand, will show, at the proper time, that every dollar the Company had was mortgaged to Government to secure the payment of $10,000 loaned them in 1854. In 1856, when the property was abandoned and sold, the whole of it did not pay the interest due on the money borrowed.

I regret to ascertain my notice of the Paraguay Commission gave trouble to innocent parties, and slight uneasiness to those not so innocent. Mr. Appleton immediately withdrew from his position as Attorney for claimants. Q.

The California Overland Mail.

RESULT OF THE OREGON ELECTION—ALL QUIET AT WASHOE—NEW DISCOVERIES.

Fayetteville, Ark., Thursday, July 12.

The Overland Mail coach has arrived here, and brings the following advices:

San Francisco, Friday, June 22—12 o'clock noon.

We have no arrivals or departures to report except the bark *Camille*, which sailed on the 21st inst. for Melbourne with a cargo of Wheat and Flour.

The exports of wheat from 1859 exceeds 4,000 sacks, valued at $1 200,000.

Ten convicts escaped from the State's prison on the 20th inst.

The Republican State Convention, on the 21st, nominated Charles A. Washburne, Wm. H. Meeks, Charles A. Tuttle and Antonio M. Pico candidates for Presidential Electors.

The Jacksonville (Oregon) *Sentinel*, in an extra of the 16th, says that the official vote of every County in the State, except Wasco, gives Shiel, the Democratic candidate for Congress, a majority over Logan, the Republican candidate, of 78 votes. It adds that the vote of Wasco County will increase Shiel's majority, and that the Legislature is from 8 to 10 Opposition majority on joint ballot.

Nothing has yet been heard from the party which left Carson Valley on the 9th inst. to reëstablish the Pony Express.

There have been no recent disturbances in the Washoe mines, but it is supposed that there is still danger on the road towards Salt Lake, and hopes are entertained that the troops at Camp Floyd will protect the mail route when informed of the danger.

Accounts from the Washoe mines are not very favorable regarding new discoveries.

The Comstock lead appears to widen, and appears more and more valuable and extensive. But little confidence is felt in any other silver mine. Many of the silver hunters are becoming discouraged.

The Pike's Peak Express.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH—THE ARKANSAS MINES—HOT WEATHER.

St. Joseph, Thursday, July 12.

By the Pike's Peak Express, which arrived last evening, we have the following:

Denver City, Thursday, July 17, 1860.

Yesterday was appropriately celebrated as the Nation's Birthday, by a national salute, procession, and other interesting exercises. The day passed off without accident or disturbance, save a shooting affray at a race in the afternoon.

The recent favorable reports from the Arkansas mines are confirmed.

Business is still dull, but improving slowly.

An average of forty teams per day are returning to the States, and the arrivals from the States are decreasing rapidly.

The weather is hot.

The City of Baltimore off Cape Race.

NO NEWS OBTAINED.

St. Johns, N. F., Thursday, July 12.

A ship-rigged screw-steamship, doubtless the *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool 4th, *via* Queenstown 5th inst., for New-York, passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock this forenoon. She was first seen some 15 miles east of the Cape at 9 o'clock, but, a thick fog setting in, she passed off to southward, so that the news yacht was unable to board her. It is barely possible that the can containing the news for the Associated Press was thrown overboard, and that it may be picked up after the fog lifts. Wind west. Thermometer 60°.

Fires.

SHAWL AND TABLE-COVER MILL IN NEWARK.

Newark, Thursday, July 12.

The shawl, table cover, &c., mill of John Duncan, at Franklin, near Newark, was burned at 3 o'clock, A. M., to-day; 200 hands were thrown out of employment, and a large amount of stock, ready-made, and material, was burned. Loss $100,000, partially insured. The fire is supposed to have been produced from spontaneous combustion in the wool. The fire was so hot and fierce that nothing was saved. The building was of wood, and three stories high. The heavy machinery on the third tier was burned.

WAREHOUSE IN WHEELING, VA.

Wheeling, Thursday, July 12.

The warehouse of Busby, Little & Co. was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $11,000.

Burning of the Steamer Michigan.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Thursday, July 12.

The steamer *Michigan* while lying at her dock was totally destroyed by fire last night. Her crew escaped with great difficulty. Loss $5,000; no insurance.

Boiler Explosion.

Norfolk, Wednesday, July 11.

A terrific boiler explosion at Graves' saw and planing mills occurred to-day. The engine is a perfect wreck. The boiler was thrown seventy feet. Mr. Graves and three men were injured, but none killed. Loss $4,000.

The Weather at New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, July 11.

The thermometer marked 99 degrees in the shade at 1 o'clock to-day.

From Arizona.

THE GOLD DISCOVERIES ON THE RIO MIMBRES—DEPREDATIONS BY THE INDIANS.

The correspondents of the *Missouri Republican*, writing from Mesilla, A. T., on the 26th ult., and from Tucson on the 22d, give interesting information regarding affairs in the Territory. "Hisperian," writing from Tucson, says:

"The greatest excitement continues to pervade every section of Arizona, in reference to the gold mines near the Rio Mimbres. Scores of men have already left the valley of the Santa Cruz and the Senoita, to seek their fortunes in the auriferous region, and each succeeding day witnesses new departures. The demand for animals and provisions has caused an advance in prices; laborers are scarce, and the farmers are left in harvest time with insufficient men to reap their ripened grain. Flour is now selling here at $15 ℔ 100 lbs., and at the mines still higher rates must necessarily prevail. Meanwhile, accounts from the mines are conflicting, and nothing but their proximity to the settlements will justify emigration at present. The region where gold exists has been explored but little, and it is not yet known with certainty that the diggings are extensive. Reliable letters from well-known parties and experienced miners, state that the explorations thus far made, do not justify an assertion that the remunerative diggings extend over an area comprising more than 4 miles square, that water is scarce, the supply being too small for sluice-boxes, or even rockers, and that it is necessary to pack some distance. Even with these drawbacks, however, miners who have already taken up claims are doing well, and average $8 to the man.

Capt. Ewell has returned from the scout after depredating Indians upon which he started, as stated in my last letter, on the 30th ult. Eight head of cattle had been stolen from a ranch four miles from Fort Buchanan, on the night previous to that of his departure, and following the fresh trail of the party, he soon ascertained that the robbery had been committed by the tribe of Apaches living in the Chiricahui mountains. He followed them to their home at Apache Pass, and there had a "talk" with the chief and braves, assuring them that all stolen property must be restored or he would wage war on them. Several animals of the herd stolen some weeks since from the headquarters of the Santa Rita Silver Mining Company were identified and claimed. The Captain appointed one day of next week, upon which he would return to Apache Pass to receive the stolen animals. Those which have been eaten, or otherwise disposed of, he said must be replaced with others of their own, and that if this demand was not complied with, he would give them a reasonable time to retire from his camp, when the flag of truce would be struck, and a campaign would then and there commence against them. The Indians, thus inspired by fear, will doubtless restore all animals which the Captain can prove were stolen by them, and their supply thus reduced will be made up from forays upon our Sonora neighbors, which cannot well be prevented by Capt. Ewell, however much adverse to his wishes or feelings.

A few days since two young men were seized here by an agent of parties on the Gila, and placed in the stage for transportation to Los Angeles, Cal., where they were under indictment for stealing. It is alleged that they were connected with a large band of thieves, who infested the country in the vicinity of Los Angeles. Several of the party have been apprehended, two of whom turned State's evidence and implicated the two young men who were sojourning here, confident of security in a land over which Congress steadfastly refuses to spread the shield of American law. They were seized, however, by parties interested in bringing them to justice, and placed in irons. At the Pimos Villages they escaped, and the stage was detained some hours while a party of the Pimos were sent to recapture them. The Indians were successful, and the prisoners are, ere this, safely landed at Los Angeles.

The country has recently been flooded with American dimes, brought here by parties returning from the States, in order to realize a profit on them. It is well known that coin is scarce here, and that dimes pass for reals, or shillings—eight for a dollar.

The Mesilla correspondent says:

The Overland continues its trips far ahead of schedule time, and, notwithstanding the many disadvantages under which its superintendents labor in Arizona, will, ere another year shall have passed away, effectually point out this to be *the* route for the Pacific Railroad, and the only available route for a road to the Western Ocean. Negotiations are now being carried on between a private company in Arizona and the Government of Sonora for a right of way for a wagon-road stage-line, to connect with the Overland at Dragoon Springs, and a railroad to Guyamas. From what can be learned these negotiations will be successful. Should they succeed, the Pacific can be reached at Guaymas nearly 1,000 miles nearer by this than any other route, which, together with the peculiar advantages which we possess in climate and surface, will beyond doubt fix this as the route to the Pacific. St. Louis and Guaymas will then be in direct connection, and who can now tell the future of your thriving city?

Freedom of the Press.

A NEWSPAPER IN MISSOURI SUPPRESSED FOR SUPPORTING LINCOLN AND HAMLIN—STATEMENT OF THE EDITOR.

King's Hotel, St. Louis, Monday, July 8, 1860.

To the Editors of the Missouri Democrat:

Gentlemen: I arrived here last night from Lexington, Mo., where I was publishing the *Citizens' Public Advertiser*, and whence I was driven, on Friday afternoon, by a mob of infuriated individuals, for the following cause:

On Friday morning, I inserted the names of the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President, and underneath remarked, as well as I can remember, these words: "We hoist the names of our candidates for President and Vice-President this morning, and will give our reasons for this step tomorrow."

In about one hour after the edition of the paper was printed, and immediately after the city circulation had been distributed, E. Winser, Insurance Agent, sent his little boy to my office with a copy of the paper, and directions not to send any more to his office; and shortly after Mr. Winser himself appeared, and brought with him a notice that my policy of insurance on my office in the Ætna Company, would be canceled that day (Friday) at noon. I said to him, "I am sorry to have given you cause of offence, Mr. W., but will explain to-morrow the reason for the course I took this morning." He replied, "There will never be another paper issued out of your office," and departed. Shortly after, about fifteen of the strongest and most violent Pro-Slavery men in Lafayette County made their appearance in my office, with this same Winser and an employe of Wm. Limbick, of the name of Shields, heading them, and Winser and Shields, (for they both spoke at once,) acting as spokesmen. They denounced me as publishing a paper that injured and endangered their slave property, and declared their determination that the paper should never appear again in Lexington, either as neutral or Republican; that I should send away my office before night, or they would throw it in the river, and that I would have to leave the city, under penalty of personal violence. They then seized on the edition of my paper, just ready for mailing, declaring that such a paper should never be sent from Lexington. This man Winser is a member of the M. E. Church South, a Freemason, and any man would have taken him to be an order-loving and law-abiding citizen, and yet he was foremost in inciting the mob, and thus endangering the property which, as agent for the Ætna, he had insured, and after having done so, canceled the policy. Shields was half drunk, and so was another one of the crowd.

I closed my office and went down among the crowd who were assembled in front of it on the sidewalk, when some of them wanted me to tell them there what I would have published on Saturday morning, and elevating me in their midst for that purpose, and I was about to proceed when they fell to quarreling among themselves, and the most violent among them succeeded in preventing me from explaining my views and sentiments. I then asked them if they were going to permit the Republicans of Lafayette County to vote their ticket in November. Several voices in the crowd: "We will die before those names go on the poll book."

I do not know what was done with my office. I incline to the opinion that they destroyed it, because most of them are drinking men, and when they would raise their courage, resort to the bottle; and most of them professed some notoriety gained in one way and another, by their brave forays into Kansas during the troubles in the Territory. A great, double-fisted fellow, by the name of Brooks, was very anxious that I should give them credit for not having injured me personally.

Such is the manner in which free speech is treated in Lafayette County. They dare not let truth be spoken in soberness.

There were some noble exceptions to the ruffians who acted such a disagreeable part on Friday, and my heart warms to them for the sympathy expressed in such decided terms.

I have been in Lexington over three years, and have been publishing a neutral paper up to Friday morning last.

S. HARBAUGH.

Mr. James C. Van Dyke, of Philadelphia, publishes a reply in the *Press* to a letter recently written to the Washington *Constitution* by Mr. T. B. Baker. Both these gentlemen will be remembered from their connection with the Covode Committee. Mr. Van Dyke charges that Mr. Baker's statements are false in numerous particulars, and calls upon him to clear himself from certain charges made against him by the Covode Committee.

The San Juan Affair.—A W[illegible] [illegible]pondent writes as follows in re[illegible] and the notice recently taken o[illegible]

"The London Times is [illegible] about Gen. Harney and the [illegible] before its ill-judged and [illegible] Harney had leave to re[illegible] the Pacific, which has now [illegible] another officer. So that [illegible] not exist, and did not when [illegible] In regard to the San Juan a[illegible] justification for the delay w[illegible] between the two Governments, [illegible] quite as much responsible as the [illegible] only a short time since that Lord John [illegible] a statement in the House of Commons concerning this matter, which was well calculated to excite apprehension, when in point of fact the status of the question had not changed at all, and nothing had occurred to justify a distrust as to the ultimate settlement. Lord John went off at "half-cock," as usual.

It is absurd to suppose, in an age like this, that anything serious can grow out of this difficulty on the Pacific, though it is one which ought not to be permitted to rankle and fester, as other smaller controversies have done before, which afterwards became magnified into importance by the mere operation of time and the change of policy resulting from neglect. England and the United States claim, with equal confidence, the island of San Juan, resting mainly upon the lines run by their respective commissioners. The island itself is of no material value, and hardly worthy a dispute. But a principle is involved which cannot be surrendered, and therefore the title must be contested. If there ever was a clear and proper case for arbitration this is the one, and it ought to have been settled long ago by some such reference. The President probably fears the political effect of submitting a question involving territory to a crowned head. If this be the scruple, why not select a commission of three eminent merchants, whose judgment in such a matter would command more confidence than any decision of diplomatists.

Richard H. Whiteley, whose name was upon the list of the State Executive Committee of Georgia, which lately issued a call for a Douglas State Convention, repudiates the honor bestowed upon him. He supports Breckinridge and Lane, and some unauthorized person signed his name to the call.

Mrs. Winslow vs. Crying Children.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Office No. 13 Cedar st., New-York. Sold everywhere.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

The New Store of
BALL, BLACK & CO.
IS NOW OPEN
and the public are invited to an inspection of the large assortment of new and beautiful goods offered for sale,
Broadway, corner Prince-st.
H. BALL. W. BLACK. E. MONROE.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Richest Number Ever Published.

The COMIC MONTHLY, for August, is now out, and contains:

THE HUMORS OF THE CANVASS—A two-page picture, full of quizzical hits at politics. By Bellew.

THE TWO CHAMPIONS—another two-page cut, apropos of Heenan's arrival home, with hits at the predilections of the Americans and English. By Nast.

THE BIG-BUG OF THE SEAS—A page cut about the *Great Eastern*. By Bellew.

THE LAST OF THE JAPANESE—Six funny pictures. By Bellew.

BLAKE AS SIR SOLOMON FRAZER. By Mullin.

With some forty or fifty other pictures on topics of present interest and a rich array of reading matter.

And all this for only six cents! Ask for it on any cars or steamboats, or at any news-stand in any country where the English language is spoken.

Convincing Testimony.

Thousands are inquiring every day "What shall I do for my hair?" or "What shall I do to restore it?" Rev. J. West, No. 6 Washington-place, Brooklyn, says in a letter: "I am happy to bear testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and World's Hair Dressing, in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and where grey to its original color."

IT IS NOT A DYE.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING.

Dépôt, wholesale and retail, No 198 Greenwich-st and 355 Broome st., New-York, and for sale by all druggists.

Ocean Steamers Lost.

President, Columbia, Humboldt, City of Glasgow, City of Philadelphia, Franklin, Arctic, Pacific, Lyonnais, Tempest Austria, Indian, and others. Ladies' and children's life preserving waists and bathing dresses; gentlemen's life preserving coats, vests and bathing shirts, insuring perfect safety and great luxury in bathing. For sale by the Delano Life Preserving Coat and Vest Co., No. 256 Broadway, opposite City Hall.

Milward's Needles
FOR
WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES.

These needles are made by hand, and of the best double-refined English cast-steel, and warranted superior to all others.

J. FRED. MILWARD,
No. 31 Warren-st., New-York.

Sure Cure for Piles, &c.

A new remedy for Bleeding, Blind and Itching Piles, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, &c. A liquid; warranted to cure; if not, the money will be refunded. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, Chemist, No. 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold wholesale and retail by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and by all druggists. Certificates with each bottles.

If any one should ask us what, in our opinion, arrived at by an impartial test, was the best and most honest compound remedy for preserving and beautifying the hair, and restoring gray hair to its original color, and the locks to the bald-headed, we should, without hesitation say Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative. See advertisement in another column.—*Louisville Journal.* Sold by all Druggists. Dépôt No. 444 Broadway

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Kneecaps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Meyer's Miraculous
VERMIN DESTROYER

Is the only sure exterminator of Rats and Mice, Roaches, Garden Insects, and every species of Vermin. Principal dépôt, No. 412 Broadway. Sold by all Druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!

GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt, No. 32 Platt-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

$2,000 to $4,000 to invest in a Partnership business that will pay, by a party that has the money. None but principals need respond. Address J. H. H., Box No. 3,530 Post-office, with real address.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. C. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Ladies, Don't go in the Country until you get a good supply of Gaiter Boots and Shoes for yourselves and children. You will find good articles, at moderate prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Company.

All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market, or money refunded. Agents wanted. Office, No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown; best in use. Dépôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all drug and patent medicine stores. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

Van Wagenen—Crane.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, July 10, in Trinity Church, by Rev. Jas. Williams, John B. Van Wagenen to Caroline M., youngest daughter of the late John C. Crane, all of Newark.

DIED.

Coffin.—In this City, on Thursday, July 12, suddenly, Wm. J. Coffin, aged 55 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

Farrand.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 11, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph S. Farrand, aged 43 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 3 West 19th-st., on Saturday, July 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Flynn.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 11, in the 34th year of his age, John P. Flynn.

His friends, and those of his brother-in-law, Timothy Daly, are requested to attend his funeral, from the house of the latter, 2d av., between 82d and 83d sts., on Friday, July 13, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Campbell.—In this City, on Thursday, July 12, Olivia A., youngest child and only daughter of Morris S. and Mary A. Campbell, aged 5 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 50 Monroe-st., this day, (Friday,) July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Steele.—On Tuesday evening, July 10, Eliza R., the beloved wife of Joseph Steele.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mark's Church, on Friday, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Wendell.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, July 11, Matthew Wendell, M. D., aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 21 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Finch.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 11, Jane Antoinette, wife of Alonzo Finch, and daughter of the late Alexander C. Geslian.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, from No 144 Broadway, (formerly Division-av.) Brooklyn, E. D.

Deyo.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday night, Elizabeth Amelia Deyo, wife of Peter K. Deyo, aged 32 years, 11 months and 17 days.

Her remains will be taken to Bellona, Yates County, this State, for interment.

Barber.—At Beaverwyck Mansion, Troy, N. Y., on Sunday, July 8, of consumption, Charles Sydney, second son of Edgar A. and Agnes B. Barber, in his 17th year.

Pearson.—At Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday, July 11, Mr. John Pearson, aged 66 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 2 P. M., at the Baptist Church, Rahway. Train leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 12 M.

Wood.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., on Tuesday, July 10, Mr. Jos. B. Wood, in the 66th year of his age.

☞ Illinois papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 329, July 12, 1860.

49, 73, 19, 53, 40, 15, 46, 48, 22, 41, 11, 13, 42.

Class No. 330, July 12, 1860.

72, 15, 42, 43, 62, 33, 55, 51, 69, 31, 60, 73, 6.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., July 12, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

USE PARSONS' ROACH AND RAT EXTERMINATOR.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Money returned if not successful, by BARNES & PARK, New-York. Sold by druggists generally.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

Lafayette, Ky., June 21, 1860.

Dr. Bridge—*Dear Sir*: I am a graduate of the regular medical colleges. Eighteen months ago I had seven cases of severe female disease *which I had entirely failed to cure*. One lady had constant hysterics; one had miscarried seven times, and was in a very low condition; one had every symptom of epileptic convulsions consequent upon deranged menstruation; others had leucorrhœa, falling, and all the severe symptoms of continued uterine derangement. Having my attention called to the Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine Catholicon, I used it, AND IT CURED EVERY CASE. THERE HAS NOT BEEN A SINGLE FAILURE IN ITS OPERATION.

C. J. NORTHINGTON.

THE GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON

is offered as a certain cure in cases like the above.

Price $1 50 *per bottle.* ☞ For Six Dollars Five Bottles sent by Express, and Charges Prepaid to the end of the Express Line from New-York. ☞ Address

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D.,
Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute,
No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ *Dr. Bridge will attend to professional calls and receive patients at his residence in the Graefenberg Institute*, No. 2 Bond st., New-York

GRAND MASS MEETING

Of citizens, irrespective of party, who believe that the best interests of our country, the stability of the Union, the success of our free institutions, will be best served and promoted by the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, July 16, 7½ P. M., at Union-square, Broadway, 4th-av. and 14th-st.

The following gentlemen have been invited to address the meeting, and are expected to speak:

HORACE GREELEY, THOMAS CORWIN,
GEO. R. BABCOCK, JAMES O. PUTNAM,
ROGER S. BALDWIN, GEORGE G. BELLOWS,
TRUMAN SMITH, DANIEL ULLMAN,
Ex-Mayor HALL, R. F. ANDREWS,
E. L. SNOW.

By order of Committee of Arrangements.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, Chairman.
Wm. F. T. Chapman, Secretary.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

The old and only article to exterminate Bed-Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Garden Insects, &c., without Poison.

LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS,

Exterminate Rats, Mice and all Vermin. Buildings, Ships, &c., cleared by contract. BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row, and No. 424 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Beware of imitations.

ON EXHIBITION, AT OUR STORE,

A SERVICE OF CUT GLASS for SEVENTY TWO PERSONS, comprising OVER TWO THOUSAND PIECES, with coats of arms, &c., being the RICHEST and MOST COSTLY SERVICE EVER MANUFACTURED.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway

FINE ARTS.—THE LATEST WORK OF MRS. LILLY M. SPENCER, being a painting from life, entitled "A PRIVILEGED CHARACTER," is on free exhibition for two days only, at Snedecor's Gallery, No. 768 Broadway. The admirers of Mrs. SPENCER are invited to call. The picture is not for sale.

WILL IT WASH?—THE COLORS OF OUR flag can never fade. If you would be convinced of that fact, get the WEEKLY STAR, ready on Saturday, and for sale everywhere.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

When Olive Tar is inhaled, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the

Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs,

Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.

When Olive Tar is taken upon sugar, it forms an unequaled sirup and healing sirup for coughs and all throat diseases.

When Olive Tar is applied, its magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient PAIN ANNIHILATOR.

50 cents a bottle, at No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS

Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,

They revitalize and purify the blood,
They impart energy to the nervous system,
They invigorate the liver,
They strengthen the digestion,
They regulate the secretions of the body,
And are a specific for all female weaknesses.

Price One Dollar a Package.

Sold at No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

THE HYDROPULT,

An invention for throwing water by hand power, patented by W. T. VOSE. It is one of the most valuable inventions of the day.

THE HYDROPULT

Will, by the power of one man, throw water at the rate of eight gallons per minute, fifty feet high, with great force. It is the best article ever invented for
EXTINGUISHING A FIRE,
PROTECTING A ROOF FROM TAKING FIRE,
WASHING WINDOWS,
SPRINKLING PLANTS,
WATERING GARDENS,
CLEANSING TREES FROM INSECTS,
WETTING SIDE-WALKS,
SPRINKLING STREETS,
WASHING CARRIAGES, &c.

This article should be owned by every householder. It does away with the necessity of a hydrant. It is a light portable FORCE-PUMP, always ready, easily used, and will come into frequent use by every farmer, merchant and mechanic in the community. Call and examine the article at No. 41 Park-row, Times Building, or address the

AMERICAN HYDROPULT CO.,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
THE THIRD EDITION FOR JULY NOW READY
OF
APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE.
THE
OFFICIAL ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE
OF
THE UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS.
IT
CONTAINS NEARLY ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS,
DELINEATING
THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF THE COUNTRY,
THEIR
STATIONS, DISTANCES, CONNECTING LINES, &c.
ALSO A
TOURIST GUIDE TO THE SPRINGS, &c.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, near Howard st., N. Y.

ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS!—The place to get those of superior workmanship, the newest patterns, and at low prices, retail or wholesale, is at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, of LUCIUS HART.

LAW REPORTS.

The West Washington Market Case.

The People and Taylor & Brennan vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Judge Bronson proceeded with his argument. After alluding to the question of title, he referred to the acts of the Comptroller: That officer was quite willing a fair compromise should be made—even willing to buy peace to secure to the City some of the rights claimed. At the time it was suggested that the Legislature should settle the matter, he was willing it should be so settled; but when the law was submitted to him he could not assent to it in justice to the City. Neither the Comptroller or the speaker were in favor of the bill submitted to them, and the charge that they were was false. The Judge again asserted that there had been collusion between Taylor & Brennan, the representatives of the tenants, the Commissioners of the Land Office, and the late Corporation Counsel. The non-execution of Justice Roosevelt's order to pay the $40,000 into the City treasury, was an evidence of this fraud and collusion.

The City had never been properly in Court in this matter, and only then when a judgment had been wrongfully entered against them. By the stipulation of the late Corporation Counsel to get the City into Court he had waived all the rights belonging to the service of process to which the City was entitled, and he had no earthly right to make such waiver. On the present motion to open the judgment was the first time the City had been properly in Court. She was here now by her own right to resist fraud, and had hitherto been in Court only in fraud of her rights.

The Judge then concluded, and after some discussion as to the substitution of counsel, the Court reserved decision.

The matter, it will be remembered, was before Justice INGRAHAM.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Cook* vs. *Former*.—Motion denied.

BARNEY, J.—*Bulen* vs. *Burdell*—Motion denied.

Same vs. *Same*.—Motion granted.

Matter of Reams.—Judgment giving relator custody of children.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Tappan* vs. *Butler*—Case settled.

Mattison vs. *Jaeger*.—Injunction granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*Bodger* vs. *Benedict*, *Flynn* vs. *Atlantic Royal Steamship Co.*, *Andrews* vs. *Percey*.—Judgments for plaintiffs.

Belton vs. *Edgerton*, *Foley* vs. *Bank for Savings*.—Judgments for defendants.

Blair vs. *Barnes*.—Motion granted conditionally.

Williams vs. *Tuford*.—Motion denied without costs.

Selly vs. *Newell*.—Order suggested.

Fowler vs. *Fowler*.—Counsel fee of $50.

Cummings vs. *Howard*.—Motion in part granted.

PERSONAL.

The Syracuse *Journal* says that Mr. Morris Beardsley, who disappeared from that place about three months ago, was discovered on Sunday evening last, lying on the grass in the cemetery at Batavia, in a dying state. He was able to tell his residence, but died before medical aid could be summoned. It is not yet known where he has been during his three months absence from home.

Mayor Lincoln, of Boston, sent in a communication to the City Council, on Monday, stating that he had been invited to Halifax to meet the Prince of Wales toward the close of the present month, and suggesting that it would be a fitting reciprocation of the country if His Royal Highness should be asked to visit Boston. Mayor Lincoln was authorized to extend the invitation.

A correspondent of the London *Morning Post*, who appears to have been prying into the inmost recesses of Garibaldi's character, assures us that the General is prodigiously particular about the color and the pattern of the handkerchiefs which he wears thrown over his shoulder. He is also very particular about the red cloak, which he carries folded on his left shoulder when in company, and which he arranges with great care. Garibaldi never changes his picturesque attire, and it seems to become him far better than would any uniform all bedizened with gold lace, and covered with orders and with stars.

PERSONAL.

JANE E. S., CALL AT UNION-SQUARE Post-office, and meet me as requested, and all will be right.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PRIZE.—A CHOICE SELECTION OF THE most valuable receipts curious arts, interesting experiments, &c., containing a greater amount of the most useful information than most larger publications of the kind. Also, directions to form a composition so closely resembling gold that its color weight, malleability and ductility are the same as in gold, and the tests usually employed to prove the purity of gold will not detect the difference between them. Sent free of postage for 25 cents in change, or in United States letter stamps. Direct to JOHN STEVENS, New-York Post-office.

LEAVES FROM A BACHELOR'S BOOK OF LIFE.—By FRANCIS COPCUTT. Royal 12mo, price $1. Copies sent post free on receipt of price. For sale by all booksellers. S. A. ROLLO, Publisher, Nos. 169 and 170 Fulton-st.

DRY GOODS.

BOMBAZINES! BOMBAZINES!!
W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY,

Begs to call the particular attention of families requiring Mourning Goods to an immense stock of BOMBAZINES purchased at a great sacrifice, and which he is offering at retail for a small advance on the cost, together with many other desirable goods, among which will be found a great variety of handsome materials for traveling suits at a great reduction, wishing to close the season's importations to make room for Fall goods.

N. B.—One case of PINEAPPLE GOODS just received.

Strangers will please observe,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

GOODS FROM ALL NATIONS.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY
Is among the chief attractions of the City to strangers. Find of Ancient, Modern or American Indian articles.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. ARE NOW offering at retail their entire stock of fancy Barege Shawls, at the following reduced prices:
100 at $1 50, reduced from $3 50.
150 at $2, reduced from $5.
250 at $3, reduced from $6.
200 at $4 reduced from $8.
100 at $5, reduced from $10.
The above goods are the greatest bargains ever offered in this City. Canal st., corner of Mercer.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S—CORSETS AND SKIRTS exclusively. Ladies and strangers visiting the City will find the largest variety, best quality, and every article connected with the business, at most reasonable prices. No. 843 Broadway, two doors from Union-square.

CLOTHING.

A GREAT DEMAND FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING.—Ladies and gentlemen can receive the full value for them, and guaranteed not to be humbugged as by some false pretenders. From $2 to $30 apiece for dresses; from $3 to $14 for coats, from $1 upwards for pants and vests. The highest prices paid for children's ware, furniture and carpets. Call on, or address, HARRIS, No. 156 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Ladies attended by Mrs. HARRIS.

AT 491 PEARL-STREET.—CAST OFF CLOTHING.—Gentlemen having any new or cast off clothing to dispose of, will obtain the highest cash price for large or small lots, by calling on or addressing DANIEL DOYLE, No. 491 Pearl-st.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.—THE HIGHEST price paid for cast-off clothing. Any person having clothing to sell, will call on JAMES ST. JOHNSON, Princeton, N. J., opposite the Bank; or address a note which will be attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus ☞

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

FLAGS.
POLITICAL FLAGS,
AMERICAN FLAGS,
ENGLISH FLAGS.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 62 John-st.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

RUSSIAN VAPOR BATH.—NO. 62 EAST 27TH-st., near 4th-av. This newly-opened establishment is erected after the most approved European plan and provided with all modern improvements. This R. V. Bath is known to be the most efficient remedy in all cases of colds, coughs gout, rheumatism, paralysis chronic diseases of the skin, and all affections produced by the suppressed perspiration of the skin. Open daily from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., and later, if desired. For ladies exclusively, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. On Sundays open for gentlemen only, from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M.
THEO. GEBEKE.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.—This unrivaled remedy for Rheumatism Gout, Kidney Complaints, Derangement of the Liver, Salt Rheum and diseases peculiar to women, continues to work out marvelous cures.
See certificates from gentlemen of the highest respectability by sending for a pamphlet.
Natural Water, $3 per dozen.
Bathing Water, $8 per dozen. C. L. MATHER,
Agent, Astor House and No. 533 Broadway.

J. W. DAVENPORT, LATE WITH A. Craw, New Haven Railroad Books, papers, magazines, &c. at H. SMITH'S, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av., opposite the dépôt.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant Scotch woman with the best of references, and who is willing to go into the country, wishes to engage with a private family as chambermaid, and to assist in the nursery; she is a first rate hand at clear-starching and French fluting. Apply for two days at No. 11 Laight-st., corner of St. John's-lane, Canal-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing, or would do the general housework of a small family; does up linens in beautiful style, and can sew very neatly. Has good City reference. Can be seen, to-day and Saturday, at 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable young girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children in a private family. No objection to going in the country. Good reference if required. Call at No. 332 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTED, a situation as chambermaid and nurse; has good reference. Apply at present employer's No. 243 5th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a smart, industrious girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging and would not object to the country. No. 211 East 14th-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Apply to-day and to-morrow, at No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class pastry and meat cook; understands jellies, soups and game; has no objection to a first class boarding-house or to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Apply, from 9 to 5 o'clock, at No. 39 5th st., near 2d-av., back basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to the country. Has best of City references. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-rate cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, who perfectly understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen to-day and Saturday at No. 62 4th av., near 10th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, chambermaid and laundress, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a young woman, who is a thorough servant and well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as plain cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to assist in washing; has two and a half years' reference. Call at No. 69 West 17th st., in the hoop skirt store, one door from 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation in a private family; is an excellent cook, a first-rate washer and ironer, and a first-rate baker. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn, in the basement. The best of City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A neat and tidy young woman as cook, baker, washer and ironer; also, a young woman as chambermaid and waitress. Both are good servants and highly recommended; are willing to go to the country. Call at No. 175 Bowery.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A THOROughly competent young woman desires a situation in City or country; will be found an excellent cook, washer and ironer; makes first quality of bread, pies, &c. Also, a nice, tidy girl as chambermaid and waitress; are highly recommended. Apply at 378 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Welsh woman, a situation to keep house for a widower, or to cook in a respectable private family and would have no objection to assist in the washing. Call at No. 272 East 10th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Good reference given.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A HOUSEKEEPER'S situation wanted, in a widower's family, by a highly respectable Scotch widow, who is well educated, of a cheerful disposition and very fond of children; best of City reference. Can be seen until suited at Mr. Mills', corner of 44th st. and 5th-av. Has no objection to the country.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation to do chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do housework in a small private family; can give good reference; is willing and obliging; has no objection to go a short distance into the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 193 West 7th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable widow woman, (Protestant,) to do the housework of a small family; is not particular about wages; can give good City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 371 Greenwich-st., cor. North Moore-st., second floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework in a small family. Has City reference. Apply at No. 130 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn, over Scranton's store, second floor, front room. No. 12

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a faithful, capable servant, to do general housework; is an economical and neat girl, a good plain cook, and a very superior washer and ironer; no objection to the country; best of references. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a small private family to do general housework; is a good plain cook, first rate washer and ironer and has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 2, second floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best private families. Call, for two days, at No. 7 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as laundress and chambermaid; one who thoroughly understands her business; has no objections to go in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 120 Amity-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a competent young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and operate on the machine. No objection to go to the country. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent Protestant person, a situation as nurse and seamstress; good City reference; no objection to travel with a lady; can be seen at No. 471, in the fancy store, between 28th and 29th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class seamstress, work by the week or month; can cut all kinds of boys' and girls' clothes, and family sewing of all kinds. Inquire at No. 69 West 17th-st., near 6th-av., in the hoop-skirt store.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others, with good references for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

EMPLOYEES IN SEARCH OF HELP CAN at all times find such, fully competent and well recommended, for City and country, at the Employment Institute, No. 70 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

UNE TRES BONNE CUISINIERE FARAYANT de meilleures référés desire trouver une honête famille. Elle parle Anglais, connait la patois et pas d'objection à la campagne; addresser pour deux jours au No. 3 6th-st., near 3d-av., in the basement.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—AN ENGAGEMENT AS double entry book keeper wanted by the advertiser, aged 30; has had ten years' practical experience as book-keeper, cashier, &c.; very satisfactory City references can be given; expectations moderate. Address M. A., Box No. 220 Times Office.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A wholesale dry goods or grocery store, by a young man who has had over twelve years' experience in a first-class house both as receiving and shipping clerk. Best of reference given as to character and capacity. Address SHIPPER, Box No. 199 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable Protestant man who understands his business perfectly; has the best of City reference; is a good and careful hand with horses; is strictly sober and obliging. Call at or address COACHMAN, No. 265 West 24th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a steady, single man; perfectly understands his business; is an excellent groom and a careful driver, and can give high recommendations; has no objection to the country; can be seen for two days. Address COACHMAN, No 9 Thompson-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; is a steady, careful driver; wages moderate; would like a situation as groom in a respectable country hotel. References of the highest order. Address M. H., No. 187 William-st., corner of Spruce.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTed, a situation by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a steady, careful driver; has the best of reference from his last employer; wages moderate. Address J. R., Box No. 199 Times Office.

AS DRIVER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT single young man, a situation to drive and take care of horses and mind a garden, or take charge of a gentleman's place and make himself generally useful; can milk cows mow, &c, is an excellent groom and a good plain gardener; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen to-day and Saturday at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS FARMER.—AN ACTIVE AND HEALTHY single young man wants employment in the country; is well acquainted with gardening, grooming, driving and the care of stock, and will be found careful and obliging in every respect; wages not so much an object as a nice and respectable home. Address M. J., Box No. 195 Times Office

AS GROOM OR FARMER.—WANTED, BY A smart, well recommended man a situation as groom; is a good vegetable gardener and plain farmer; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses. Call, or address, ALFRED, No. 4 5 Broome st

AS HEAD WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as such in some country hotel or Summer house, by an active young man, of pleasing address and genteel appearance; good City and country references given in regard of his qualifications. Address A. S. C., Box No. 2 5 Times Office, New-York.

TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT.—WANTED, immediate employment, temporary or permanent by the advertiser aged 30. Has had ten years' practical experience as double entry book-keeper with prominent City firms. Will pay $50 cash to any party who will procure him an eligible permanent situation. Address CASH, Box No. 229 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man, an American, lately from the West, as porter in a dry goods or grocery store; brings good reference. Address J. R., Box No. 908 Times Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE boy 17 years of age a situation as under waiter in a private family; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 190 West 20th-st., 8th av.

A MAN, WIFE AND DAUGHTER WISH situations; the man understands the management of a farm is a fruit and flower gardener, understands grafting and pruning of all kinds of trees, and is a good coachman; his wife is a good cook, and the daughter can do all kinds of knitting, washing and ironing; best of references. Call for two days at No. 211 3d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A MAN AND wife. The man is a thorough practical gardener; well understands the cultivation of fruits, flowers, graperies and vegetables; can take care of horses or cow if required. The wife as laundress or chambermaid, or plain cook. Both can come well recommended. Call or address P. O. B., Box No. 144 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife; the man as gardener or coachman the woman as cook, chambermaid or waitress; no family; would prefer a lodge; the best of reference. Address, for two days, J. B., Box No 101 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—BOY WANTED IN A WHOLESALE dry goods store; salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN, to cook and help wash in a small family on Staten Island, near the ferry. None need apply except with good references from last place. No Irish. Call at No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar, second floor, Room No. 1, from 10 to 11 A. M.

A COOK.—WANTED, TO GO TO NEWPORT A cook; good testimonials required. Apply at New-York Hotel, parlor No. 23, between 10 and 12 o'clock to-day.

A GIRL.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO THE GENeral housework of a very small private family; must have City reference. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT woman to do the work of a family of six persons, wages liberal. Apply at No. 36 West 45th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—CHILdren's maid and seamstress wanted to care for three half grown children at Riverdale, fourteen miles on the Hudson. Apply, with references, at No. 53 Park Place, up stairs, from 9 to 12 A. M.

A PORTER.—WANTED, IN A WHOLESALE clothing-store, a young or middle-aged man, who can give undoubted testimony as to his honesty and industry, and who is used to handling and packing clothing. Address P. B. & C., Box No. 106 Times Office, stating where he has been employed and the wages required.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A WAITER, THE BEST City references required. Apply at No. 31 5th av., corner of 33d-st., at 8 A. M. or 5 P. M., on Thursday and Friday of this week, or at the same hours any day after Monday of next week.

WANTED.—FAMILIES WISHING TO REMOVE to the country, which are composed of 2 or more grown-up daughters may hear of an opportunity to better their circumstances with permanent employment in a manufacturing village in the State of Connecticut, 5 hours' ride from this City. Apply at No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

INSTRUCTION.

$100 PER YEAR. $100

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—for both sexes. Able faculty—brick buildings—on the New-York Central Railroad. Fall term commences Aug. 21. Write for a catalogue, to W. H. BANNISTER, Principal, Fort Plains, N. Y.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes $10 per quarter. For further information, apply to F. MARTINELLI.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHLAND Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. R. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated. Under ten $125 above that age $150. Circulars supplied by Mrs FREEMAN, the Principal. Location unsurpassed.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, male or female, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals, LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—COLLEGIate organization with a systematic domestic department. $150 per year. Fall term opens Aug. 30. Address A. W. COWLES, Elmira, N. Y.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 472 Broadway, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 11. Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—The subscriber, a graduate of Columbia College, will sail about the 1st of August directly for Bremen, with the design of spending some years in Germany. He would, for a moderate remuneration, take charge of boys and place them in the famous Government school in Rinteln, on the River Weser, where pupils are fitted for the Universities, professions and commerce. Arrangements were made last Summer with a German family in Rinteln, to superintend the education of American boys, to take them as boarders in a fine old mansion, to look after their clothing and linen, and to report faithfully to the parents in this country, thus dispensing with the services of private tutors. The entire charge for board, washing and tuition, without the least necessity for extras, is $330 per annum payable quarterly in advance, and pupils can reach the school for less than $100 from New-York. For further particulars, apply by letter to G. W. MAYNARD, care of C. A. Bates, No. 721 8th-av., New-York.

REFERENCES—President King, Prof. Joy, Col. Coll. Dr. John Torrey, U. S. Assay-office and Benj. H. Field.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, who has had some experience in teaching, and is desirous of finishing her education wishes a situation in some Seminary, where her services as assistant teacher would in part remunerate for instruction in the higher branches. She is perfectly competent to instruct in all the English branches. The best of reference given as to character, ability, &c.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY OF CONSIDERAble experience in teaching and who has crossed the atlantic several times would be glad to engage with a family going to Europe, either as governess or companion; highly satisfactory reference given. Address D., No. 111½ East 29th-st., for two days.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIence in teaching desires a situation as teacher in a school. She is competent to teach the English branches, French, German, Latin and drawing; references given and required. Address M. A. R., Box No. 18, Ithaca, N. Y.

WANTED—A TEACHER IN A MISSIONARY institution in this City, a good disciplinarian, of devoted piety and also able to do colporteur labor. A German preferred, who teaches and speaks English fluently. Address D. S. S., Box No. 164 Times Office.

A LADY WHO HAS TAUGHT MUSIC and painting for many years, wishes a position as teacher of these branches in an Institute; will, if required, assist in other departments of instruction. Address TEACHER, Box No. 137 Times Office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CHARLES FRODSHAM WATCHES.

TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway, New-York, Respectfully invite the attention of their patrons and the public to an arrangement recently perfected, by which, in connection with Messrs. WILLARD & SON, of Boston, they have added the
EXCLUSIVE SALE OF THE FRODSHAM WATCH
to the specialties of their establishment.

To every one who finds either a luxury or necessity in accurate time-keeping, the most accurate and durable of time-keepers presents decisive claims. Combining the results of a long-studied application of science, and of a superlatively fine finish, its excellence has been distinguished by the unique awards of
THE GOLD MEDAL AT THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1851.
THE GRAND MEDAL OF HONOR (THE ONLY AWARD) AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1855
THE GREAT RUSSIAN MEDAL, (A PECULIAR HONOR,)
AND BY PRIZES FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, AMOUNTING TO OVER $15,000.

In recommending it to their patrons, TIFFANY & CO., after a very long and general acquaintance with the works of the best fabricants, and having tested Mr. Frodsham's work by trials of extraordinary severity, are confident in asserting its superiority in every desirable respect, over any watch that has ever come under their inspection. For outside proof of its performance they are authorized to refer to the following gentlemen who have purchased the watch from them:

J. J. Astor, Jr., A. B. Sands, W. H. Guenther, W. T. Blodgett, Joseph Allen, J. H. Wainwright, F. L. Vultee, Aug. Fleming, Wm. Judson, W. H. Bulkley, I. M. Singer, J. M. Macias, John T. Agnew, A. & L. Agnew, John N. Genin, Wm. Mason, R. M. Esteves, R. W. Lowber, S. M. Stevens, T. P. Grinnell, J. A. Robinson, John J. Herrick, Chas Francis, E. C. Moore, New-York; G. B. Warren, Jr., Troy; S. H. Alden, Albany; J. S. Holbrook, L. I.; C. H. McCormick, Chicago; Ben. Holliday, San Francisco.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 12TH INST., BETWEEN NO. 331 Pearl-st., and the Shoe and Leather Bank, by way of Ferry-st., Spruce-st., and the Park, a paper, being in the form of a promissory note for forty-five hundred dollars, dated July 12, 1860, payable at three months' date at the Shoe and Leather Bank, signed by the undersigned, and payable to his own order. The said paper has never been issued nor put in circulation as a promissory note by the undersigned, and all persons are cautioned against receiving the same, as it will not be paid, and the finder thereof is requested to return it to H. W. DERBY, No. 548 Broadway.
DATED July 12, 1860.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE MORNING OF 11th inst., on going from Hoboken on the canal-st. ferry boats, or crossing Canal-st. to No. 435 Broadway, a POCKET BOOK containing more than a hundred dollars and several papers. $25 reward will be given to the honest finder by applying at No. 121 Clinton place, or at No. 373 6th-av.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES some washing. Done on the most moderate terms. Repairing if required. Good references. Address MCQUADE, No. 200 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, July 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No 23 Nassau st., a superior span of young *Black Hawk* mares, just from the country, well matched and gaited, warranted perfectly kind and gentle, and believed by the owner to be perfectly sound.

Also, a two-seated Brett phaeton, very nearly new, and in perfect order; City built; has been used but a few times.

Also, a double silver-plated mounted harness; City made, to order, nearly new.

Also, the four-year-old colt *Shooting Star*, sorrell, long tail, and 15 hands high, out of *Fanny Flint* by *Umpire*, very fast, warranted perfectly sound, and kind and gentle in all harness, or under the saddle.

Also, a fine Lusenbury road wagon, nearly new, with unexpired guarantee.

Also, single harness by Bailey.

Also, one elegant road sulky.

Also, one elegant track sulky.

Also, blankets, sheets, hoods, &c., belonging to the colt.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, July 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant furniture, carpets, &c., removed from one of the largest seminaries in the City, for convenience of sale, consisting of about 500 yards English Brussels carpets, elegant rosewood grand piano, cost $500; also rosewood piano stool, centre and Jenny Lind table, gilt chairs, chandeliers, 2 rosewood cases, 36 black walnut desks &c., &c. The above is nearly new, was made to order, and is well worthy the attention of those requiring articles of this description, and will be sold without reserve. Also carved rosewood suites, rosewood etagere, Canterbury, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, an elegant carved rosewood 7-octave piano, pearl keys and inlaid name-board, round corners and all the modern improvements, with maker's guarantee for nearly two years.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

P. C. BULKLEY WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, August 8, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, by order of Thomas Theale, Esq., Executor, the Homestead Farm belonging to the Theale estate containing 114 9-106 acres, situated at Rye, Westchester County, a quarter of a mile from the dépôt. The property has been surveyed and divided into six plots, varying in size from 14 to 21 acres, and will be sold as divided. The mansion house is a large two-story and attic frame building, well situated and handsomely shaded. The property is in the immediate vicinity of three churches, and of the elegant country seats of Messrs. Kingsland, Van Rensselaer, Cromwell and others, and offers a rare opportunity for parties wishing to purchase elegant sites for residences. Sixty per cent can remain on the property. Maps at the Auctioneer's office, No. 43 Wall st., Jauncey Court.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 13, AT 10½ o'clock A. M. at the central salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn,
A large assortment of good furniture,
Two rosewood parlor suites in crimson brocatel and maroon plush.
Mahogany, walnut and painted chamber furniture,
Spring mattresses, hair mattresses,
Feather beds, bedding,
Oak, marble-top hat stands,
Carpets, oil-cloths,
Pier-glasses, cook-stoves, refrigerators, &c., &c.
AT 5 O'CLOCK P. M.,
A large magic lantern, with the fixtures and case, cost $200.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine pair of bright bay carriage horses, 15½ hands high, 8 and 9 years old, both tails spirited and stylish, but perfectly kind in harness and under the saddle. Also, a top phaeton, built by one of our best City makers, in fine order. Also, a double silver-plated mounted harness, nearly new, the property of a private gentleman leaving the City.

P. H. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer

A LOT OF DRUGGISTS' STATIONARY and fancy India-rubber goods, consisting of syringes, stethoscopes, rulers, sand-boxes, &c. Also, dressing and tuck combs, to be sold without any reserve THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., by P. H. VAN ANTWARP, in lots to suit buyers. Piano covers, &c.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Aug 1, 1860, at 1 o'clock P. M., the well-known Phillip's Mansion House and about 14 acres of choice land, with grist-mill and half the mill-pond, located half a mile north of Tarrytown dépôt. For further particulars inquire of JACOB STORM, on the premises, or of E. COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
ENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
No. 421 Broome-st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON. Box No. 206 Times Office.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Overstrung Pianos,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer, at a great bargain, a fine assortment of their celebrated iron frame overstrung Pianos, with the new improved patent damper. Also, several second hand Pianos and Melodeons. Manufactory, No. 245 West 28th-st.

AN AMATEUR FLUTIST WISHES TO practice duets for the flute and piano with a good pianist (lady preferred) residing in Brooklyn. Address, stating terms and what evenings are disengaged FLUTIST, Box No. 170 Times Office.

J. & C FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st. offer at a great bargain a selected assortment of iron frame overstrung pianos, warranted; also, a large round corner piano, little used, $165; one 6½ piano, $100; one melodeon, piano style, $65.

A. E. THOMPSON, NO. 430 BROOME-ST., ONLY one block east of Broadway, has constantly on hand the best assortment of Pianos in the City, at prices from $25 to $300. All fully guaranteed. Pianos to let.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130. Call and see them.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBItion, at our warerooms, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin, and No. 77 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and road wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public.
MINER & STEVENS.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE GRAY horse, 15½ hands high, 7 years old; a splendid family or saddle horse; perfectly well broken to single or double harness or saddle; an exceedingly handsome figure and stylish movement; perfectly sound; sold for want of use. To be seen for three days at VERMILYEA'S, No. 20 Amity-st.

CENTRAL PARK.—NOTICE—CARRIAGES OF all descriptions, with or without drivers, buggies or saddle-horses, for $1 an hour, to drive on the Park, at the Central Park Stable, corner of 59th-st and 8th-av., opposite main entrance; 8th-av. cars stop in front of the door. N. B.—Private sitting-room for ladies.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, AND HORSES FOR SALE.—200 light family carriages, buggies, bretts, phaetons, grocers', express, and business wagons. Also second-hand wagons of all kinds, and 30 horses. For sale cheap. No 184 Fulton-av. and No. 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME THREE-seated rockaway carriage; has been used but little; is nearly as good as new; cost $550; will be sold very low, or would be exchanged for a good family horse, sound and kind in harness. For further particulars inquire at No. 36 Front st.

HORSES.—A PAIR OF 16 HAND DARK BAYS long, full tails, six and seven years old; this pair of horses are well matched, and superior for a coach team. Sound and kind in all respects, and will be sold for one-half their value. Address E. HENRY, Flushing, L. I.

FURNITURE.

FOR PROTECTION AGAINST MOSQUITOES.

PATENT MOSQUITO CANOPIES, that are easily and quickly adjusted to or removed from any bedstead, forming an entire security against all kinds of insects, without obstructing the free circulation of air. They are ornamental as well as useful and admired by all who see them. For sale by HAZLETON, No. 577 Broadway, up stairs, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

ENAMELED FURNITURE,
HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to purchase previous to Aug. 1, a few hundred dollars' worth of household furniture, if not too expensive quality. Any family about breaking up can find a cash customer by addressing a line to HAVENS, Box No. 137 Times Office.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 183 6th av., between 9th and 10th-sts.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

POLAR REFRIGERATOR,
WITH FILTER AND WATER-COOLER COMBINED
The cheapest and best self Ventilating Provision Preserver in the world.
BARTLETT & LESLEY.
Sole manufacturers of Garden Vases, Rotating Ash-Sifters, and old Java Coffee Pots, No. 426 Broadway, N. Y.

STOP AND REFLECT BEFORE YOU waste your money in purchasing a poor article. GRIFFIN & ROWE'S Patent Ice Breakers are recommended by all who have used them; they save their cost in ice, and do not injure the refrigerator. Take one home and try it. For sale by all hardware and house-furnishing stores. Manufactured by
F. STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD—AT NO. 148 EAST THIRTEENTH ST., near 3d-av.; a large sitting-room and bedroom, with good pantries, on second floor, front and back; also, one large back parlor, elegant furniture, in a first-class stone house; excellent table; possession immediately; best of references given and required.

BOARD—CAN BE HAD IN THE FAMILY OF A Presbyterian clergyman, in the upper part of the City, for a few months. Superior rooms, a quiet, religious home; charges reasonable. Address BOARDING, Box No. 188 Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 46 SANDS-ST.—Desirable rooms with partial board for gentlemen from $3 50 to $4 per week. Also, a large unfurnished room on second floor, for a gentleman and wife. Transient boarders well accommodated.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RATES, FOR THE SUMMER, desirable rooms for a family or single gentlemen furnished or unfurnished, and with or without board. Persons of religious habits preferred. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET, with or without board, four very pleasant airy rooms to single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; all newly furnished; gas baths, &c. References exchanged. Apply at No. 206 West 22d-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS ON second or third floor, in a first-class private house, suitable for a family or a party of gentlemen, with full or partial board, at No. 54 West 36th st. Also, a fine reception room for a physician's office.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY HAVING A quiet and comfortable home, one or two children to board; being a good nurse is capable of taking the entire charge of a young baby. Apply at No. 36 Gouverneur-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN IN THE neighborhood of Madison-square, one large room, or a large and small room, with breakfast and use of bath room. Address pre-paid, Box No. 3,581 Post-office.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT, EITHER with or without board, in a private family, near the Medical College, 14th-st.; good references required. Address B., Box No. 106 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, above 8th-st., east side of town preferred. Address stating location and terms, W. E. R., Box No. 1,151 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family, within a short distance of the City Hall. Terms moderate. Address J. B., Box No. 169 Times office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Cut this out for Preservation.

COUNTRY BOARD—EITHER TRANSIENT OR throughout the year, at Strawberry Farms, Monmouth County, N. J. This beautiful retreat is arranged for the residence of about 20 families, is within easy reach of Shrewsbury and Long Branch. Part of the land is cultivated to supply the tables abundantly with fruits, vegetables and dairy products. In the vicinity are shady woods, delightful rambles and a pretty lake. Attached is a large hall with music always available for social enjoyment without charge. Terms, $5 to $8 weekly each person. Apply at No. 678 Broadway, Tolman's Self-Ventilating Spring-Bed Company.
JAS. WARREN.

SUMMER BOARD.—TWO OR THREE FAMILIES can procure first-class board and accommodation, commanding the best view of the beautiful Lake Mohegan and surrounding wood and mountain scenery. But few are yet aware that a spot so charming to the lover of fine landscape, boating, and fishing can be reached in two hours from the City. Several eligible building sites on sale. Apply to T. JONES, No. 516 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—MAY BE OBTAINED within six minutes drive of the New-Hamburg dépôt on Hudson River Railroad, in a large and well shaded country farm-house. A liberal table kept; two large rooms on first floor, and two small ones on second floor. For particulars of same, inquire of E. B. SESVOSS, Park Bank.

SUMMER BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY, NEAR THE HUDSON.—Two quiet families can procure comfortable apartments, with good plain fare, in a country residence, beautifully located on high ground; scenery charming; no mosquitoes. The place has the advantage of iron springs. Terms reasonable. Address FARMER, Esopus, N. Y.

PRIVATE BOARD AT SARATOGA.—FOUR or five can be accommodated with good board, where the comforts of a home may be had and in a strictly private family, but a short distance from Congress spring and but a few steps from the dépôt. Address Box No. 336, Post-office, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A WIDOW WITHOUT family, and a pleasant house, three quarters of an hours' ride in the New Haven cars, can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen with board. Address Mrs. MAITLAND, Mount Vernon, Westchester County.

WANTED—BOARD FOR AN INVALID, A young lady, at some pleasant farm-house, within one hour's ride of the City. Terms must be moderate. Address BOARDING, Box No. 152 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BERKSHIRE SODA-SPRING HOUSE.—A. J. BALDWIN, Proprietor.—This house is now open for the reception and entertainment of Summer boarders. It is located among the mountains, within three miles of the village of Gt. Barrington, in the midst of Berkshire scenery, which is widely celebrated. There are good bathing privileges in connection with the house, and the vicinity offers excellent facilities for trout fishing, shooting, and pleasure drives, &c. Terms for board from $5 to $7. A. J. BALDWIN.
GT. BARRINGTON, July 1, 1860.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have reopened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in redecorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

CARLISLE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, PA.—Cool and dry mountain air, pleasant society, good table, warm and cold baths, sulphur and mountain waters, good music, and easy of access, being only 7 hours' ride by railroad from New York. Terms moderate. For particulars, address VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—One of the most beautiful Summer resorts in the State, one hour from the City *via* Morris and Essex Railroad, from foot of Cortlandt-st.; trains leave at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 5:10, 6:30 P. M.
CHAS. STRINGER, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH, is now open. Through tickets at the Long Island Railroad dépôt, Brooklyn. SAMMIS & DOMINY.

HOTELS.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL TO LET.—THE BIDdle House, in Detroit, having just been completely overhauled and supplied with every modern improvement, at an expense of over $20,000, is now offered for rent from Aug. 1. The excellent location, on the finest street in the city, within one square of the dépôts of the Great Western, the Michigan Southern, and the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroads, which terminate at this point, and the capacity, convenience and elegance of the building, present a rare inducement to parties having the skill and means to avail themselves of the opportunity to secure it. None need apply but those highly recommended from our first hotels, who are prepared to furnish the house in a style appropriate to the superior character of the building. Apply to AARON OGDEN, Room No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, or to WM. F. BIDDLE, Detroit, Michigan.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FINE BUSINESS LOCATION ON THE south side of Long Island, within 30 miles of New-York by railroad, to let cheap for a term of years, consisting of a fine store, with ice house, granary, stables, &c. Can sell $50,000 worth of goods yearly for cash, at a good profit. Location in full view of the ocean—perfectly healthy. Churches and schools near by. The store is now open. The present stock for sale at a sacrifice. Reason for selling—has other business and cannot attend to it. For full particulars call between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. at No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.
J. H. PORTER, Proprietor.
P. S. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF THE new and only Steam Flour Mill in Charleston, S. C. The same has 4 four feet each French Burrs, with flour packers, hopperboys, 3 bolt-chests, 4 reels each, with smut machines, grain separators, elevators, conveyers, &c.; in fact, the whole is a complete arrangement, on the most approved plan.
For terms (which will be very accommodating) and further information, apply to the owner, J. C. H. CLAUSSEN, Charleston, S. C.

WANTED.—AN AGENT OR PARTNER WITH A capital of from $3,000 to $5,000 to establish a branch of the sewing machine business in the City of New-York, for a machine that is highly approved of for cheapness, durability, simplicity, and neatness of construction; can be learned to operate in five minutes. Address SEWING MACHINE, Box No. 533 Post-office, Philadelphia, Pa.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best mines of magnetic iron ore in the State of New-Jersey, near the Morris Canal. The mine is opened, and demand enough for the ore to pay the interest on the purchase money. Terms easy. Title good. Address MINER, Box No. 137 Times Office.

PLEASANT, PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE employment may be had with an investment of from $5 to $5,000, by calling on the subscriber, for two days, in the forenoon, at No. 367 Broome st.
A. L. MILLARD.

$5,000.—FOR SALE, A PATENT ISSUED March, 1860, and just introduced into market; $500 capital will make $3 000 a year clear profit. Also, the patent for the same in England. Apply to the inventor, No. 66 Nassau-st., Room No. 11.

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 396 BROADWAY.

In directing notice to their removal
WOOD BROTHERS
Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.

This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.

Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by letter.

HORACE H. DAY HAS REMOVED TO STORE No. 91 Liberty-st., where he offers the balance of his stock of Rubber Goods, including a large quantity of shirred and other Elastic Goods and Combs, for sale cheap to close his business.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach house; gardener's house, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 30 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 40 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,136 Post-office with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

TO LET OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well known country seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The house, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bedrooms and three attic rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh, or F. J. BETTS, New Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at Northampton, Mass., furnished or unfurnished, premises comprising from 40 to 50 acres of land beautifully diversified by groves, lawns, orchard, garden and forest; commanding a view of the Connecticut River and valley, Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke, etc. Mansion gothic in style and built in the best manner; barn one of the largest and best in Hampshire County. All the buildings less than five years old and in fine order. Gardener's cottage in connection with the premises. Much less than cost asked for the place and terms made easy. For particulars inquire of H. KIRKLAND, Esq., Northampton Court-house.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A rare chance to locate a seminary; one of the most beautiful and healthful spots on the Hudson River; a large house and cottage, two acres of land, near a flourishing village, 10 minutes walk from the railway dépôt and 12 from the steamboat landing. The place is offered with or without furniture. Terms made easy. For particulars apply to T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

N. B.—Twenty miles from New-York; accessible several times a day by railway or steamboats.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—VALUABLE unincumbered property in the City of Syracuse, consisting of a handsome brick house, stable and ornamental grounds in a fashionable locality. Price $12,000. A substantial two-story house and large lot, price $3,500, and a frame house and 2 choice building lots in the business centre; price $2 500. Would exchange for any description of good property in this City or vicinity. Apply to J. J. SELIG & CO., No. 760 3d-av., or to W. P. JORDAN, No. 18 Wall-st., Room 20, from 2 to 4.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the dépôt, a new and elegant mansion containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE AT ASTORIA, L. I.—A BUILDING lot containing about one acre of land, delightfully situated on the banks of the East River, having 160 feet water front, with a magnificent river view. The above is situated in the centre of a first-class neighborhood. For terms of sale apply to PETER QUINLAN, Astoria.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the dépôt. Good building; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FOR SALE—IN the village of North Orange, a picturesque cottage, with about one acre of land, tastefully arranged, with fruit and shade trees; a never-failing brook runs through the place; good barn and outbuildings, will be sold low, and possession given immediately. Apply to WM. M. PRICE, No. 424 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 19 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE RESIDENCE, 30 MINutes by steam from 42d st. on New-Haven Railroad, 7 minutes' walk from dépôt; three-quarters of an acre of land, underdrained, good state of cultivation, well-stocked with fruit, good water. Plans &c. of the house and place to be seen at the office of R. G. HATFIELD, Architect, No. 31 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE ON PELham Neck; it lies on the Sound, and is 15 miles from the City; contains 14½ acres, new house and barn. Apply at No. 297 Court-st., South Brooklyn, or No. 68 West st., New-York.

TO LET.—SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE CITY, a comfortable dwelling, in a handsome, convenient, and healthy location. Rent low to a good tenant. Address L. S. T., Box No. 166 Post-office.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD F. [illegible], Port Chester, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE LARGE BRICK FACTORY IN 3d-av., corner of 83d st., lately occupied by John C. Parker as a carriage factory. The factory has a frontage of 25 feet on 3d-av. and 100 feet on 83d-st., with extensions on the rear lots. A large show-room on the first floor, Croton water and gas in the workshops; also a six horse power steam engine and boiler, in good working order, which will be let with the factory or sold, as may be desired. This will make a desirable location for any manufacturing business. For further particulars, apply to or address, JOHN C. PARKER, 83d-st., Yorkville, N. Y.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE FOUR-STORY store No. 278 Water-st., corner of Dover; has been lately rebuilt, and finished throughout in a neat manner, and is well adapted for any business requiring light, such as stove or other manufacturing purposes or printing; has a good dry cellar and a vault 40 feet in length. The lofts can be used separately, and to a permanent tenant the rent will be moderate. For further particulars, apply at No. 13 South William-st., up stairs.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—THE whole or part of the third-story of the new brick building Nos. 133, 135 and 137 Bank-st., being one room 80x100 feet, with light on every side. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to M. F. SCHUREMAN, on the premises, or to GULIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN FIRST-place, Brooklyn. Ridgewood water has been introduced; house newly painted and in perfect order; house is 25x52 feet, three stories and basement. Rent moderate to a first-class tenant. Inquire of EDWIN RAZER, corner of Court and Union sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—Brown-stone English basement house, No. 72 East 29th-st., near Lexington-av. Rent at the rate of $900 per annum. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th st., near 3d av.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

TO LET—STORE NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST.; ALSO, rooms for light manufacturing. Inquire in the office of the Type Foundry of P. C. CORTELYOU.

TO LET—RENT LOW—THE THREE-STORY brick dwelling No. 405 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Apply to T. WALDEN, No. 43 Cedar-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rates by
JOHN GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE.—THE BEAUTIful and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon-avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats.
S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE—THE 3-story brick houses Nos. 88 90 and 92 East 32d-st.; also, the 3-story brick house No. 5 2d-st., Williamsburgh. All in perfect order. Inquire of owner, No. 158 Broadway.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm on the Hudson River, opposite Hyde Park, containing 180 acres with good house and out buildings fronting on the river, and for beauty of location and healthiness cannot be surpassed. In the immediate neighborhood of Messrs. Frothingham, Pell, Astor and others of the highest respectability. Inquire of G. H. BREWSTER, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FARM AND LANDS FOR SALE IN PENNsylvania, containing 1 188 acres, with crops, stock, farming utensils, &c.; to an enterprising man it is desirable property. The whole will be sold for $5,500—part cash, or part in property unincumbered in East Brooklyn. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Inquire at No. 94 South 6th st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK or Brooklyn property, 3 farms in Wisconsin, near Chicago—one of 340, and one of 240 acres. These farms are all improved, fenced, &c. Also, 8 farms, of 160 acres, in Ulster County, N. Y. J. B. COMBS, No. 212 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY—Containing ninety acres, within one half mile of steamboat landing and three miles of Railroad station, only twenty miles from this City; it has good house and out building. For particulars apply to
W. J. CHAMBERLIN, No. 70 Robinson-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE RESIdence of the late Dr. Charles S. Isaacs, on Sidney-place, corner of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, is offered for rent and the carpets, oil-cloths, office furniture, and a part of the furniture of the house, are for sale. This is an admirable location for a physician. The house can be seen at all hours of the day during the present and next week.

TO LET—FURNISHED—THE UPPER PART OF a house, with basement, well adapted for a physician; bath and gas complete; rent moderate. Apply at No. 290 4th-st., corner Wooster.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
18 Avenue A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.
Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on larger amounts.
Interest commences July 1. All deposits made on or before the 16th of July, will draw interest from July 1.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
S. A. BUNCE, Cash. and Sec.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST.,
Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

$20,000—CITY OF HUDSON PUBLIC SCHOOL SCRIP.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, Committee on Education of the Common Council of the City of Hudson, for the purchase of scrip of the said city, entitled "Public School Scrip," to an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, duly authorized to be issued by virtue of an enactment of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, approved Feb. 29, 1860. The moneys therefrom arising to be used for the purchase of sites and to defray the cost of the erection of school buildings in said city. Said scrip to bear interest at and after the rate of 7 per cent. per annum payable semi-annually, on the presentation of the proper interest warrant, to the City Treasurer of said city, the said interest warrants duly signed and attested being attached to said scrip. The principal sum of said debt to be payable in not less than one nor more than ten years from date; the payment of the said principal, and the interest accruing thereon, being provided for by the assessment and collection of an annual tax of one mill on the dollar, of the actual value of the property real and personal in said city, which tax is to be (by the act) called Public School Tax, and to be, in addition to all other taxes authorized to be levied, and when collected, to be by the City Treasurer kept separate and distinct from all other accounts in his hands. No proposal will be received for the purchase of said scrip, at less than the par value thereof. All proposals to be addressed to the undersigned on or before the 18th day of July, A. D., 1860, such proposals to state the amount of said scrip desired to be taken, and the time of payment, as aforesaid.
WILLIAM B. DICKSTADTER,
PETER F. WORTENDYKE,
Committee on Education of the Common Council, City of Hudson, New-Jersey.
CITY OF HUDSON, June 25, 1860.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, JULY 12, 1860.—The depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of Five per cent per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards and not exceeding five hundred dollars and Four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 16th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.
By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JERRMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THIRD MORTGAGE Sinking Fund Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, who have not executed and become parties to the deed of organization of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, and who have not paid the assessment of one per centum levied by said last-mentioned Company, by resolution of the 28th of May, 1859, and of which notice has been heretofore duly given, are hereby notified that, by resolution of the 19th day of June inst., they are required to pay their said assessments to D. W. Keyes Treasurer, at the City of Milwaukee on or before the 1st day of August next, or their Bonds and all interests and rights to Stock in said Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, in virtue of said Bonds, will become forfeited.
By order of the Board. D. W. KEYES, Secretary.
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BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NEW YORK July 11, 1860.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per cent over $500—will be paid on and after MONDAY 16th inst.

Interest will be placed to the credit of Depositors as principal, and draw interest accordingly from July 1st.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

SUBSCRIPTION TO STOCK IN SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Books of subscription for 2,500 shares of $100 each, being the balance of the increased capital stock of the Southern Bank of St Louis, will be opened at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on THURSDAY, 12th July inst.

Dividends on stock subscribed for will be paid in New-York.

The Bank has heretofore paid regular semi-annual dividends of five per cent. each, in addition to accumulating a fair amount of surplus.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier
Bank of Commerce in New-York.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 12, 1860.

PROPOSALS FOR BUFFALO CITY BONDS.—The undersigned will receive for ten days proposals for the taking of $60 000 Bonds to be issued by the City of Buffalo, bearing date July 1, 1860, payable in three, four and five years, with six per cent. Coupons attached payable semi annually from date of said Bonds, which are issued in pursuance of section 30 of title 5 of the revised City Charter, and of a resolution of the Common Council of the City of Buffalo, adopted June, 26, 1860, and payable with the Coupons at the office of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York.
(Signed) ALONZO TANNER, Comptroller.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMENS' BANK FOR SAVINGS, have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th June, as follows: On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 16th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.
P. PERIT, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6 1860.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—Treasurer's Office, Albany, June 21, 1860.—$100,000 of 5½ per cent. State Stock, issued in aid of the construction of the Auburn and Rochester Railroad, under Chapter 195 of the Laws of 1840, payable on the 1st day of August next, will be redeemed by this Company, at maturity, on the surrender of the respective certificates to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., the Transfer Agents for said Stock in the City of New-York. The interest on said Stock will cease at the date of its maturity. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK—NO. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick st. Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received.

$205 271 36 was received from 3,704 depositors during the last year. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before July 20, draw interest from July 1.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NO 2 NEW-BOWERY, corner Chatham-st. open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock and from 4 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. All sums deposited on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1860.

HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company who have not availed themselves of the proposals of Dec. 16 last for extending the same, will please do so without delay.

Those holders who do not intend doing so, will oblige the Company by giving the undersigned notice at their earliest convenience. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF the first mortgage bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) due 1st July, 1860, are requested to present them on and after the 2d prox., at the office of BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON, No. 24 Beaver-st.

A MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF the N. Y. and N. E. Union Telegraph Company will take place at No 4 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, July 18, 1860, for election of President, Secretary and eleven Directors, at 12 M. JOHN McKESSON, President.
F. O. J. SMITH, Secretary.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST BOND and mortgage of from $4,000 to $8,000, in the central part of this City. None but principals need address MORTGAGE, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LOAN.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage. Apply to the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Mitchell, No. 62 Wall-street, in the City of New-York on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 9, 1860.
EDWARD E. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM McMURRAY,
GEORGE G. BYRON,
Executors.
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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DEMAREST, late of the City of New-York, weigher, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry C. Wright, counsellor-at law, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 30, 1860.
RODERICK F. CLOW, Administrator.
ANNA DEMAREST,
Administratrix of said deceased.
Mh30-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARL JOHNSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 199 Mulberry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 24, 1860.
ORLOF G. BEDSTROM, Executor.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1860.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Tuesday, 10th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

52ND DIVIDEND BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors, held THIS DAY, it was resolved that a Dividend of TEN (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after July 2, out of the profits of the last 6 months, leaving a balance of said earnings, 5 5-8 per cent., which is added to the surplus fund. The Transfer Book will be closed to said date.
By order of the Board.
June 18, 1860. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS,
ST. LOUIS, July 2, 1860.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors on the 30th ult., a dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the last six months was declared, payable on and after the 9th inst. Stockholders residing at the East will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
J. H. BRITTON, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK OF BROOKLYN—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th instant, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No 69 Wall-st., New-York, July 3, 1860. Fiftieth Dividend. The Directors have this day declared from the profits of the last six months a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand, and added over 5 per cent to the surplus fund
WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 25, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after July 2 next.

The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5th.
W. S. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 5 Nassau-st, (Continental Bank Building,)
NEW-YORK, July 10 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.
FRANK W. LEWIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 BROADWAY, (opposite Trinity Church)
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after July 9.
J. L. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, July 10, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, June 30, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. payable to the Stockholders, on and after Monday, July 2, 1860. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Twelve (12) per Cent., payable on demand.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—TENTH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, June 30, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 16th day of July. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 6th to the 16th of July inclusive.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New York Building,) New-York, July 2, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 18 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Six per cent., payable on and after the 16th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY—BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 9, 1860—A dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared payable on and after THURSDAY, July 13, 1860. The transfer books will remain closed from the 9th until the 14th July inst. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, July 6, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared their semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.—A Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Society has been declared, payable on and after July 16. 1860.
GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, Secretary Pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1860

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, 16th July inst.
By order, W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half (3½) per cent. has been this day declared payable on Monday July 9. The Transfer Books will be closed till that date. T. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT per cent. has this day been declared payable on demand. W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Ten per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th inst., at No. 52 Wall-st. HENRY T. DROWNE,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860. Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1860.

PROCLAMATION—$500 REWARD.—Whereas, JOHN WALTON, of the City of New-York, one of the firm of J. LONG & WALTON, distillers, was foully murdered by being shot with a pistol on the night of Saturday, June 30, 1860, at about 11½ o'clock, P. M., in 18th-st., near 3d-av., by a person or persons yet unknown; and whereas, JOHN W. MATHEWS, also a resident of the City of New-York, while in pursuit of the murderer—he having witnessed the shooting of the said Walton—was when near to the corner of 16th-st and Irving-place, turned upon and shot dead by the same hand; Now, I, Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of authority invested in me, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who murdered the said JOHN WALTON and the said JOHN W. MATHEWS, said reward to be paid on conviction of the person or persons charged with the offence, and the certificate of the District Attorney that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward. But all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after such conviction will be disregarded.
[L. S.] FERNANDO WOOD.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.—ADDITIONAL REWARD.—The undersigned, executors of the will of John Walton, hereby offer a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS in addition to the reward of Five Hundred Dollars offered by the Mayor, for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who murdered the said John Walton and John W. Matthews. Any information concerning the affair will be received at the Coroner's office.
WM. T. WALTON,
JOB LONG,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1860. S. B. ALLEN.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Finance of the Board of Aldermen meet on FRIDAY, 13th inst., at 10 o'clock P. M., at Room No. 8, City Hall. All persons having business before the Committee are hereby notified to be present as above, without further notice.
CHAS. G. CORNELL,
GILBERT M. PLATT,
GEO. STARR,
Committee on Finance.

THE COMMITTEE ON REPAIRS AND Supplies will meet on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
GILBERT M. PLATT,
MICHAEL TUOMEY,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
Committee on Rep. & Sup.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL whom it may concern, that no debts contracted on account of the steamer PARANA will be recognized by the consignees unless incurred under their written order. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Consignees.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY authorized to sign our firm by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 13th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 18, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting, graining and varnishing the wood work, furniture, and walls of Grammar School No. 4, in said Ward. Also, for the alteration and fitting up of the 3d and 4th floors in the west wing of said building, for Class-rooms, and to put in new sliding-doors in the Primary Department, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any and all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
ENEAS ELLIOT,
LEWIS WITHINGTON,
ALONZO G. REYNOLDS,
Committee on Buildings and Furniture of the 13th Ward Board of School Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th of July, instant, at 12 o clock at noon, for painting the interior walls of Ward School house No. 45, and the interior of Primary School-house No. 19, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so. THOMAS CHRYSTY,
Chairman Board School Officers XVIth Ward.
AUGUSTUS C. BOORAEM, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

SHORT LINE TO HARRISBURG
VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
WITHOUT CHANGES OF CARS
An Express train leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from foot of Cortlandt-st. at
6 O'CLOCK A. M. FOR HARRISBURG
Via Easton, Allentown and Reading, connecting at Reading with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Harrisburg with mail trains on Pennsylvania Central Railroad east and west; Northern Central Railroad, north and south, and with the Cumberland Valley Railroad, without change of cars from Jersey City to Harrisburg, arriving at Harrisburg at 12:40 noon.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1860.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after July 9, the steamboats RIP VAN WINKLE and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6¾ A. M., 8½ A. M., and 4 P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 5½ P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $3 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 3:30, 4 and 6 P. M.; [for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depot;] for Croton Falls 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; this train runs to Millerton Saturday evenings; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25 A. M.; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M. (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SUMMER PLEASURE TRAVEL.—Five daily trains (Sundays excepted) for LAKE MAHOPAC, WEST POINT, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, LEBANON SPRINGS, SHARON SPRINGS, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, TRENTON FALLS, NIAGARA FALLS, LAKE GEORGE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. Elegant saloon cars for families to SARATOGA SPRINGS, without change of cars. Baggage checked through, and tickets sold at Company's Depots, Chambers-st. and 31st-st. For particulars as to trains, see Time Tables.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations; Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt-st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 8:35.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ENCAMPMENT ON STATEN ISLAND.—A special train of cars in addition to regular trains, will run to and from all the boats to the camp ground. Fare 20 cents from New-York. Passengers must procure tickets at the ferry office in New-York before crossing.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M., Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MEDICAL

TRIESEMAR.
COUNTERPARTS OF THE PATENT IMPERIAL, EUROPEAN and COLLEGIATE SEALS are upon each wrapper around TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and every package is accompanied by a book of 124 pages, replete with the most invaluable information. To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening; on Sundays from 11 till 2. Triesemar No. 1 effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life, its invigorating powers are astonishing. Triesemar No. 2 has superior properties in those cases where copaiva and cubebs have been administered. Triesemar No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or other deleterious mineral. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2, and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Single case, $3; 4 cases in 1, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9. Forwarded by Dr. BARROW, on receiving a remittance, from No. 194 Bleecker-st., N. Y. Consultations from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sunday, 11 to 2. Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. R. CORBETT MAY BE CONSULTED, confidentially, at his office, No. 19 Duane-st. 28 years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic and mercurial diseases, enables Dr. C. to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may appear; strictures of the urethra; seminal weakness; impotency, and, in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs, treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have suffered from the maltreatment of medical impostors, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office, as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Genito-urinary Diseases, Physiological Researches, &c. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold and mailed also, free of postage, by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey st., Astor House, N. Y.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., also Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7 to 9.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1, and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED IN 1832.—Dr. GEO. R. BOND can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, at his office, No. 65 Orchard-st., corner Grand, over the shoe-store. Scientific treatment, a quick cure, and a moderate charge guaranteed.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL ADVICE ON seminal weakness and the secret infirmities of youth and maturity, by a celebrated London physician. Call or address Dr. GOODING, No. 31 East Broadway, New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 395 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, Nos. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON DENTIST, has removed to No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

STEAMBOATS.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2d, 1860, the steamers *Flushing* and *Enoch Dean* will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

LEAVE FLUSHING.

Flushing,	7.45 stop. at College Point.
Enoch Dean,	9 00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing,	1.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean,	3.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing,	5.15 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.

RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.

Flushing,	9 30 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean,	1 00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing,	4.00 stopping at College Point.
Dean,	5 00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing,	6 45 stopping at College Point.

Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates on application to the undersigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT, AND LONG BRANCH. The Steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Wednesd'y, July 11, 1 P. M.	Wednesd'y, July 11, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, July 12, 2 P. M.	Thursday, July 12, 8½ A. M.
Friday, July 13, 3 P. M.	Friday, July 13, 9½ A. M.
Sunday, July 15, 6 A. M.	Saturday, July 14, 10½ A. M.
Monday, July 16, 6½ A. M.	Sunday, July 15, 3½ P. M.
Tuesday, July 17, 7½ A. M.	Monday, July 16, 2½ P. M.
Wednesd'y, July 18, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, July 17, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, July 19, 8 A. M.	Wednesd'y, July 18, 2½ P. M.
Friday, July 20, 8 A. M.	Thursday, July 19, 3 P. M.
Saturday, July 21, 8 A. M.	Friday, July 20, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, July 22, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 21, 4 P. M.
Monday, July 23, 7 A. M.	Sunday, July 22, 5 P. M.
Monday, July 23, 5 P. M.	Monday, July 23, 11½ A. M.

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. D. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 10, 8½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 10, 12 M.
Wed'day, July 11, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, July 11, 12½ P. M.
Th'day, July 12, 9½ A. M.	Th'day, July 12, 1½ P. M.
Friday, July 13, 10½ A. M.	Friday, July 13, 2½ P. M.
Sat'day, July 14, 3 P. M.	Monday, July 16, 6 A. M.
Monday, July 16, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, July 17, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, July 17, 3 P. M.	Wed'day, July 18, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, July 18, 3 P. M.	Th'day, July 19, 7 A. M.
Th'day, July 19, 3½ P. M.	Friday, July 20, 7 A. M.
Friday, July 20, 3½ P. M.	Sat'day, July 21, 7 A. M.
Sat'day, July 21, 4½ P. M.	Monday, July 23, 7 A. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.
Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMMODIOUS, safe and fast steamer CROTON, having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks every day during the season, leaving James-slip, E. R., 7¼ A. M.; Broome-st., E. R., 7¾; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., N. R., 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on Board, also refreshments, bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt WM A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip EVERY DAY at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains. G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat ALIDA will leave Jay-st. Pier on and after SATURDAY, June 23, daily, at 8:30 A. M., connecting at 30th-st. pier; returning to the City at 6:30. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any other point west, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamboat OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 6 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., connecting with Hudson and Boston Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield and North Adams, and steamer P. G. COFFIN for Albany. N. B.—The OREGON does not tow.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDWELL'S, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

STEAMER BROADWAY LEAVES PIER foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Fare to Yonkers, 10 cents; Dobbs Ferry and Hastings, 20 cents; Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, 25 cents.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer DANL. DREW leaves Jay-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.; connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Fifty cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

FOR ROCKAWAY.—STEAMBOAT CERES will make daily trips as above, Sunday included, leaving Catherine Market Slip 8 30 A. M., Spring-st., N. R., at 9, and Pier 4 N. R. at 9 20. Returning, leave Rockaway at 4 P. M., stopping at Seaside House each way. Fare 50 cents each way.

FOR NORWALK.—THE STEAMER CONFIDENCE leaves foot of Catharine-st. EVERY DAY, at 2 o'clock, for Norwalk, touching at Whitestone and City Island. Returning, leaves Norwalk every day, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare to Norwalk, 50c.; to Whitestone and City Island, 25 cents.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUSHON will run daily during the season. Leaves West 10th (Amos) st., at 9½, 12¼, 3¼; Spring st., 9¾, 12½, 3½; Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1, 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6½. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock.)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPOINT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having elegant staterooms and other accommodations all new, will leave Pier No. 32 James' Slip East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct, via steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

EXECUTION OF HICKS—FRIDAY, JULY 13.—Steamer MAYFLOWER will leave 43d-st. at 8.45, 11th-st. 9, Spring-st. 9:30, Pier No. 4 9¾, Catharine-st. 10 A. M., for Gibbet Island. Fare 50 cents for the trip.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, AND RONDOUT.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—Steamer ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 A. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region, commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 50. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, 69 Wall-st.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.
STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.
Trains will run over the road every hour during the day, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. (excepting at 12 M.) No excursion in the vicinity of New-York affords a more beautiful ride. Fare through from New-York only 25 cents. Tickets can be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 2 Bowling-green, at the ferry, or at the depot on the island.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. The substantial steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, will leave Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock, Spring-st. at 8:15, Amos-st. Pier at 8:25, Peck-slip at 8:40, and Pier No 4, North River, at 9 A. M.; returning by 4 P. M., landing at Pier No. 4, Robinson and Spring sts. Fishing tackle, bait, dinner, &c., provided. Fare 50 cents.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMP SCOTT—By ferry and railroad to Camp Ground of Seventh Regiment on Staten Island. Ferry boats leave from foot of Whitehall-st., next to the Battery, every hour. Extra boats, 1½, 3½ 5½, direct to Vanderbilt Landing, connecting with the cars to the Camp. Fair to the Island 6 cents. Railroad tickets, including ferriage, 20 cents, sold at the ferry office.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS TO CLIFFWOOD GROVE AND KEYPORT.—The steamboat ALICE PRICE will make daily excursions (Sundays excepted) to Keyport, landing at Cliffwood each way, leaving New-York foot of Robinson st., at 10 o'clock A. M., and Keyport at 4 P. M., except Saturdays, when she will leave at 2 P. M.

FOR COZZENS', WEST POINT, NEWBURGH and Poughkeepsie daily, by steamboat ALIDA. See advertisement in another column.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

"GALLEGO" FLOUR, NEW GRINDING.
Parties desirous to secure early supplies of Gallego Flour, new grind, will do well to apply at once, as deliveries will be made in order of application.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-ST., N. Y.
CASH CAPITAL......$250,000
ASSETS......$300,000
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

FISHING TACKLE.
Rods, reels, lines, snells, gut, and all sorts of fishing tackle, powder-flasks and shot-pouches, of newest patterns, and all articles for fishing and shooting for sale by J. & J. C. CONROY, No. 65 Fulton-st.

SHIPPING.

THE CUNARD LINE.
STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
ETNA, Capt. ANDERSON,
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. HOCKLEY.
JURA, Capt MOODIE, KEDAR, Capt. T. COOK,
And other magnificent and powerful steamers,
Will sail from New-York to Liverpool every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and dispatches.
ETNA......Thursday, 19th July.
JURA......Thursday, 2d August.
AUSTRALASIAN......Thursday, 16th August.
ETNA......Thursday, 30th August.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL:
Cabin......$75.
Steerage......30.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For steerage passage apply to
GOODEVE, ARKELL & ELLIOT,
No. 153 Broadway.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK TO GALWAY,
VIA ST. JOHNS.
By Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's side-wheel steamer PARANA.
The magnificent first class side-wheel steamer PARANA, Capt. BRENAN, will sail on
TUESDAY, July 17,
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Galway, with passengers and freight, touching at St. Johns, N. F., for the Royal Mail.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class Cabin, $100, $90 and $75, according to selection of State-room.
Third-class forward Cabin, $35, including cooked provisions.
Passengers to St. Johns, $35.
Third-class passengers to provide bedding, knife, fork, plate, &c.
Passengers by this route are checked through to any of the principal cities on the railways of England and Ireland.
For passage and freight, apply on board the ship, at Pier No. 36 North River, or to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail August 18.

DAILY LINE FOR
CAPE MAY
AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA
SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,
From Pier No. 14 North River.
At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.
Steamers BOSTON,
DELAWARE
and KENNEBEC.
Goods forwarded South and West free of commission.
THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

STEAMER OF JULY 14,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC.
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., at 2 P. M., on SATURDAY, July 14, with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports. For passage, having several first-class staterooms disengaged, apply to WILLIAM H. WICKHAM,
Office on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

PORTLAND AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.
The first-class and favorite steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. EDW. E. VAILL,
will form a semi-weekly line to Portland, leaving Pier No. 9 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including stateroom, $5.
This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds to Portland, and Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is only six miles from the Glen House. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

STEAMER OF JULY 28,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
VANDERBILT,
Capt. P. E. LEFEVRE,
Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon, SATURDAY, July 28, with mails, passengers and specie, for England and France.
First Cabin, $120. Second Cabin, $60.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Steamship ILLINOIS sails Aug. 11.

FOR HAVANA.
United States Mail Steamship Line, leaving every 20 days from each port.
Steamship QUAKER CITY.
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.
This well-known and splendid steamship will leave for the above port on MONDAY, July 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed on board, on presentation of clearance. Freight received on the 11th inst. For freight or passage apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$130
Second Cabin Passage......75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$110
Second Cabin Passage......60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. JOS. J. COMSTOCK,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS
On the following days:

From Canal-st. wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, July 14.	TUESDAY, June 18.
SATURDAY, Aug. 25.	TUESDAY, July 31.
SATURDAY, Oct. 6.	TUESDAY, Sept. 11.
	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin passage......$130
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 83 Wall-st.; for passage, to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.
Agent at Havre, JOHN PUNNETT, Esq.
Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 12 Faubourg Montmarte.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY, at 12 M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. WM. C. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on THURSDAY, July 19, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets sold to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50. Also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates.
No charge for carriage hire in Savannah for through passengers.
Baggage checked free to all the above places.
Freight 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 18th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 1 to 2 P. M. to convey passengers and baggage on board.
In consequence of the great number of persons who go out in the small steamers, and the great risk arising therefrom, passengers are respectfully requested to take leave of their friends on the wharf, as they cannot be taken on board.
The AFRICA will sail 1st August.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail will positively sail on SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. THOMAS L. HALLETT, MR. C. H. WESTFELDT and MR. C. G. RAMSAY this day become partners in our business, which will hereafter be conducted under the firm of GEORGE WESTFELDT, HALLETT & CO. GEORGE WESTFELDT & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
REDUCTION OF ADMISSION.
The charge for admission to the Steamship GREAT EASTERN is now reduced to FIFTY CENTS.
Children under 12 years of age half-price.
Hours of Exhibition, from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Ticket Office on the wharf.
J. H. YATES,
Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1860.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager......Mr. Joseph Jefferson
Stage Manager......Mr. James Simmonds
Musical Director......Mr. T. Baker
Scenic Artist......Mr. J. E. Hayes
Prompter......Mr. T. S. [illegible]
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
FRIDAY, July 13,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
Will be presented
A NEW BURLESQUE,
entitled
TYCOON;
Or,
YOUNG AMERICA IN JAPAN.
With new Music by Thomas Baker
Magnificent Scenery by J. E. Hayes,
Dresses, Appointments, &c., &c.
Characters by
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
and
A TALENTED COMPANY.
After the farce the performance will be followed every evening with the new Burlesque of
TYCOON;
Or,
YOUNG AMERICA IN JAPAN.
PERSIMMONS (a fast youth of modern times kept fast locked by his father, which has a tendency to make him faster......Mrs. JOHN WOOD
THE TYCOON, (addicted to having his own way, putting his subjects out of the way, and bringing up a wayward daughter.)......Mr. J. JEFFERSON.
KONIAC, (a third-class spirit—i. e., a djinn, addicted to poker, a sort of bottle imp—in fact, a regular Japanese Bohemian)......Mr. J. G. Burnett.
YOUNG COON, (a relative of old Zip Coon, and nephew of Tycoon)......Mr. James Simmonds.
CHAMBERLAIN, (Master of the Rod, one of which is always in pickle for himself.)......Mr. C. Goodrich.
FLOXI, (keeper of the Half-way House in the clouds, consequently only a half-way spirit)......Mr. Hurley.
Guards,
Officers of Court,
Attendants, &c.
ALLURA, (whose father, old Tycoon, cannot allure her into a distasteful match)..Miss C. Jefferson.
BEGONIA, (a first-class spirit, addicted to falling in love with mere mortals, and receiving a mortal repulse)......Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau.
MYRTILLA, (a pure spirit)......Miss Hetty Warren.
FADDLA, (a young lady retained for the express purpose of administering a pill). Miss Ione Burke.
Amazons,
Fairies,
Female
Attendants, &c., &c.
The performance will commence with the laughable farce of
MY YOUNG WIFE
AND
MY OLD UMBRELLA.
Gregory Grizzle......Mr. JEFFERSON.
Doors open at 7½; commencing at 8 precisely.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF P. T. BARNUM.
The new Ventilators, Ice Fountains, &c., make this THE COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY.
FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1860.
SHELDON'S FAMED JUVENILE TROUPE,
OF 36 TALENTED AND BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN,
The perfection of grace and loveliness, who will appear every Afternoon and Evening in the
FAIRY BALLET SPECTACLE OF CINDERELLA;
Also, a great variety of most pleasing entertainments, peculiarly adapted to the
AMUSEMENT OF FAMILIES AND CHILDREN.
In addition, will be seen at all hours, the extraordinary and
WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY,
a Husband, Wife and Child, each one with Pure White Skin, Silken White Hair, Pink Eyes, &c.,
Though born of perfectly black parents.
They are the greatest wonders of the world.
GIANT BABY, OR INFANT LAMBERT,
Seven years old, weighing 257 pounds, and measuring 61 inches round the waist!
FINEST AQUARIA IN THE WORLD!
Filled with beautiful living Fish, living Seal, &c.
THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT?" or MAN-MONKEY,
the most interesting, amusing, and wonderful creature known.
THE FAMOUS "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR!"
DR. R. O. WICKWARE, THE LIVING SKELETON.
Cosmoramic and Stereoscopic Views of the
GREAT STEAMSHIP "GREAT EASTERN,"
BABY ANACONDAS, SERPENT AND HAPPY FAMILY.
GREAT VARIETY of NEW WAX FIGURES.
Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Parquette, 15 cents extra. Children under 10, 15 cents; and to the Parquette, 10 cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Immense success of Brougham's Burlesque,
THE GREAT EASTERN,
Magnificent Scenery, Splendid Dances, Popular Songs, &c., &c.
PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS by the FLORENCES.
TO NIGHT,
Brougham's new Burlesque,
THE GREAT EASTERN.
Previous to which,
Florence's Farce called
THE YANKEE GAL.
Doors open at 7¼; commences at 8 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.
MR. BLAKE
Respectfully announces to his friends and the public that he will have the honor of presenting his name for their patronage on the occasion of a
BENEFIT NIGHT,
To take place as above on the evening of
THURSDAY, JULY 19,
Preceding an absence on a professional tour. Mr. B. having been proffered the aid of
MOST DISTINGUISHED TALENT,
(Particulars of which will be duly published,) will be enabled to offer a bill of the
GREATEST ATTRACTION.

PALACE GARDENS,
Fourteenth-st., near Sixth-av.
THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
GRAND VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL ENTERTAINMENT.
Miss MYRA ROSELLA will make her Second ASCENSION in the BALLOON VENUS, SATURDAY, July 14, at 4 P. M.
Should the weather prove favorable the Balloon will be sent up a number of times with a cord attached.
Parties wishing to ascend can do so by applying at the office.
Admission......25 cents

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
COMIC PIECE—STATUE LOVER.
With other entertainments.
To commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents. Children half price.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
No. 548 Broadway.
OVER 120 MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS,
With SEVERAL FINE STATUES.
Admission 25 cents. Open Day and Evening.

FINE ARTS.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE,
CHURCH'S LATEST WORK,
TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS,
At GOUPIL & CO.'S, No. 772 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents.

FIREWORKS.

NOTICE
TO PYROTECHNISTS, DEALERS IN FIREWORKS, and all whom it may concern. The undersigned, having patented his hand Torch, for night processions, hereby gives notice to manufacturers of Fireworks, and others, that he will prosecute all persons making, selling, or using the same, unless made and sold by himself or his agent, and in all cases must have his trademark and date of patent placed thereon.
JERSEY CITY, July 1, 1860. ISAAC EDGE.

EDGE'S Patent Torches, Rockets, Roman Candles, Signal Lights and every description of Fireworks, for land or sea use, may be had at short notice by addressing GEORGE B. COLEY,
No. 37 Maiden-lane, New-York.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply, personally or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

A CLAIRVOYANT.—MRS. SEYMOUR, MEDICAL clairvoyant, rooms No. 308 4th-st., two doors west of Broadway. Consultations day and evening, on sickness, business, absent friends, &c., and satisfaction guaranteed or no pay.

MADAME LA MARS HAS REMOVED back to her old stand, No. 261 Bowery, near Houston-st., where the light will shine on all who favor her with a visit. Fee—Ladies, 25 cents; gentlemen, 50 cents.

SPORTING.

TROTTING.—RED HOUSE TROTTING COURSE, Harlem, to come off on FRIDAY, July 13, 1860, at 4 o'clock P. M., a match for $100, two miles and repeat, in harness. C. Brooks names g. g. *Shanghae*; D. McCabe names s. g. *George Scarff*. Good day and good track.
C. CORSON, Manager.

A PIGEON-SHOOTING MATCH WILL take place on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., on the Bleak House grounds. Plenty of fine birds on hand for sweepstakes. W. A. B.

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4 SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S AND Herring's Patents; also two large jewelers' safes, for sale low by QUIRK BROS., No. 98 Maiden-lane, N. Y., AGENTS FOR FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ENCAMPMENT.—Yesterday was comparatively a quiet day at Camp Scott; the number of visitors was far less than on Wednesday, although at the Regimental parade and drill in the afternoon, which was one of the finest that has been witnessed during the encampment, there were not less than 2,000 spectators of both sexes present. Inspector-General SHERMAN visited the camp yesterday, and in company with the field officers of the Regiment and Adjutant-General CARRINGTON, of Ohio, made a personal inspection of every tent in the Camp. He expressed himself much pleased with the encampment in whole and in detail. Between the parade and the Regimental drill, the soldiers were reviewed in line by the Inspector-General. To-day is the last day of the encampment, and a large concourse of visitors is anticipated. A grand *bal champêtre* is to be given in the evening which will be attended by a large number of the lady friends and relatives of the soldiers from this City. In addition to the ball, there will be a brilliant display of fireworks on the ground. A special train of cars will leave the Camp for New-York at a late hour of the night, for the accommodation of those who may desire to witness the close of the festivities.

THE CHICAGO ZOUAVES.—This fine body of troops will arrive early on Saturday morning, by the Albany boat. They will breakfast at the Astor House about 8 o'clock. The following order has been issued by Col. PINCKNEY, of the Sixth Regiment, for their reception:

SPECIAL ORDERS.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1860.

The detachment appointed to receive the United States Zouave Cadets, are directed to assemble at the Regimental Armory on Saturday, July 14, at 5½ o'clock A. M., in full uniform, white pants and gloves and fatigue cap slung. The Field, Staff, and Commandants of Companies (in citizen's dress) are requested to appear at the Astor House at 7 o'clock. A. M., to take breakfast with the escort and guests. The Band will report at the Armory at 5½ o'clock A. M., precisely. Quartermaster-Sergeant GANSLINE will superintend the delivery of the baggage of the Zouaves to the wagons of the American Express Company.

By order of JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Col.
JOHN W. MASON, Adjt.

FOUR OF THE JUVENILE ASYLUM BOYS DROWNED.—Yesterday morning JOHN C. FREEMAN, HENRY HUFF, WM. H. HOLLEY and JOHN CATON, inmates of the New-York Juvenile Asylum, were drowned in the North River, off Washington Point, while bathing. One of the lads ventured beyond his depth, and it was in their efforts to save their companion from drowning that the other three lost their lives. In reference to the sad affair we have received the following card from the Directors:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The directors of the Juvenile Asylum deem it their duty to place the following facts before the public, in relation to the painful occurrence at One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street, yesterday morning, which was noticed in last evening's papers. Conformably to the custom during the warm weather, one of the teachers at the asylum accompanied a number of the boys to the river, for the purpose of bathing, at a spot heretofore found safe, and in all respects suitable. One of the boys unfortunately ventured beyond his depth, and becoming exhausted, three of his companions made an effort to save him, but, overestimating their own strength, they too were carried away by the current, and almost immediately sank. Their bodies have not yet been recovered.

It may be proper to say, that the mother of one of these boys is now in the State Prison, and nothing is known of the father. Another boy (colored) was an orphan; the third was fatherless, the mother being in the hospital; the fourth (colored) was the son of a sailor. This lad was the one who first sank.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday afternoon WM. CHALMERS, a lad 13 years of age, employed in the sash and blind factory of JAMES DUBOIS, in Thirtieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, was the subject of a very remarkable accident which may probably result in his death. It was the custom of the workmen to keep the ice which they used for their refrigerator in the sawdust beneath the covered bench which supported a large circular saw, and take it out as it was required. Young CHALMERS got under the bench to obtain some of the ice, and not being aware of this fact the saw was started by the man in attendance. In a second it caught the unfortunate lad, striking the back of his head directly in the centre, and making a clean, straight cut through the skull, three inches into the brain, until it reached the base of the forehead. The little fellow was brought to the New-York Hospital and placed under the care of Dr. WEIR. Strangely enough, the fearful cut has not yet deprived him of consciousness, and he says that he experiences little pain from it. He was able to walk from the carriage which conveyed him to the Hospital gate to the ward in which he is confined.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The rush of visitors to this leviathan of the ocean continues to increase daily, and the parties in management fully acknowledge the judiciousness of a reduction in the fare. Yesterday, no less than 6,084 persons went on board the receipts, excluding a few free passes, amounting to over $3,000. Visitors from the country have not yet arrived in great numbers, but the arrangements which are in progress, for their transportation at cheap rates over the different lines of railway, will soon swell largely the aggregate of receipts. We notice that excursion parties are forming as far West as Chicago, and as far South as Savannah.

ARREST BY HARBOR POLICE.—Cockswain HOLLAND and Officer MCINTYRE, of the Harbor Police, arrested this morning, during the fire at Washington Market, five men, in three boats, with provisions and barrels which had been stolen. The boats were brought to Whitehall-slip, and the men admitted to bail in $300 each, for trial.

PERSONAL.—Mr. RICHARD E. STILLWELL, the Deputy Clerk of the United States Circuit Court in this City, has recently, by order of Judge NELSON, been appointed a Master and Examiner on the Chancery side of that Court.

The West Washington Market Fire.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT $100,000—NAMES OF THE LOSERS—NEW BUILDINGS IN COURSE OF ERECTION.

We present herewith a correct list of the names of the parties who were burned out on Wednesday night by the destruction of a large part of West Washington Market. After particular inquiry, we learn that the value of the property destroyed amounts to about $100,000. It consisted mainly of fruits and vegetables, which belonged to the owners of the stands, who estimate their losses at sums varying from $200 to $5,000. Very few of these dealers were insured, as the perishable nature of their stock precluded its remaining for any long time in store. Many of the persons who were engaged in business at these stands are represented to have done a business of over one million dollars a year.

The most energetic measures have been adopted to again commence operations. Already the ruins have been entirely cleared away and the ground leveled, while huge piles of lumber have been deposited in the vicinity to be used for the new structures. Several of the stalls will be completed to-day, and in less than a week no vestige of the conflagration will be left. The only way indeed, of showing that there has been a fire will be by the clean appearance of the new buildings in contrast with those that were saved from destruction.

As far as could be ascertained the names of the parties insured are J. & W. R. EDDY, who had a policy for $500 on the Merchants Exchange Company, on their stand; J. W. HAMMOND, for a similar amount on the same Company, upon their stock; W. E. ROLMAN, $400 on stock, also in the Merchants Exchange Company.

Mr. JONAS SPARKS, the owner of the steam kindling wood factory on the dock, is a loser on building, machinery and stock to the amount of at least $5,000. He had expended $2,000 in putting up new machinery within a short time, but it is probable that he is fully insured. A large pile of wood is still burning on the pier, a portion of which might be saved if the Fire Department chose to work at it.

Following are the names and occupations of the persons who were burned out:

John Boarman, eggs and vegetables; Watkins & Rowe, apples and West India fruit; J. W. Hammond, apples and West India fruit; George Farmer, fruit; Bogert & Co., vegetables; T. & D. Mount, potatoes; Zabriskie & Briggs, potatoes; Ackerman & Westervelt, produce; Wm. H. Powell, tropical fruits; C. A. Fellows, small fruits; Seba M. Bogert, vegetables; Peter A. Post, eggs and apples; G. W. Ideil, potatoes; J. J. Watson, maple sugar and fruits; Judge & Campbell, potatoes; Hubert Shera, green vegetables; T. Dolan, potatoes; T. Miley, potatoes; C. P. Clifton, fruit and vegetables; J. G. Winkelman, potatoes; A. Rathgeber, vegetables; Smith & Cook, eggs and fruits; H. Gerken, potatoes, &c.; M. Garvey, potatoes; —— Stagman, vegetables; O'Brien & Cullery, vegetables; James Little, green vegetables; James Gillespie, green vegetables; Daniel Winkelman, potatoes; Henry Brucker, potatoes; McEvoy & Son, potatoes; J. W. Thurston, meats; T. W. Ryer, fruit trees and fruits; Geo. H. White, potatoes; Browne & Bartedo, capons, &c.; Gould & Fox, vegetables; Merwin & Co., vegetables; W. H. Lilliston, vegetables from Norfolk; A. D. Fuller, Northern produce; Davenport & McRay, Southern vegetables; Clayton & Howland, eggs and berries; A. Van Pelt, farm produce; L. Ingle, apples, eggs and potatoes; J. & W. R. Eddy, potatoes, &c.; J. McDonald, potatoes, &c.; C. Green, potatoes, &c.; Philip Rye, vegetables; Brown & Roberts, potatoes and berries; J. E. Maine, eggs; J. R. Skinner, apples and potatoes; Halsted & Co., potatoes; Carston Haas, vegetables; J. D. & W. Parkinson, vegetables; R. E. Watson, grain and feed; Michael Killone, potatoes; Samuel Crooks, sausages, &c.; Woodruff & Co., potatoes, &c.; F. A. Wilkinson, berries, &c.; Tompkins & Bro., country produce, fowls, &c.; J. J. Sutphen, lambs and calves; Johnes & Bro., potatoes; Fielder & Mount, potatoes; Michael Moran, vegetables; Conover & Hendrickson, country produce; Combes & Stevens, country produce; Jas. Mullin, country produce; B. Mehan, oranges; J. Wardell, general produce; Hanfield & Co., refreshment stand; Cubberly & Jimmerson, eggs, &c.; J. H. Grath, apples and potatoes; W. M. Lloyd, oranges and potatoes; G. B. Conover, potatoes; Laird & Vandervere, potatoes and berries; G. Monahan & Co., potatoes; Patrick Keenan, apples; A. & W. E. Duryea, potatoes; A. Murray, onions and potatoes; W. McAndrews, cabbages and potatoes; J. C. Westervelt & Co., cabbages and potatoes; P. Flynn, green vegetables; John McCarrick, apples and vegetables; Wm. Wooley, potatoes, &c.; R. Tulley, potatoes, &c.; J. C. Launder, vegetables; F. Bonhorst, potatoes; George Keese, vegetables; P. Devlin, vegetables; W. H. Dougherty, vegetables; J. Harretty, vegetables; Luke Brennan, vegetables; J. M. Murray, vegetables; Owen Mullaney, vegetables; T. Lawless, vegetables; McGovern & Boyce, vegetables; Owen Mullaney, Jr., potatoes; —— McDonald, vegetables; Peter Dusher, potatoes, &c.; J. F. Hoops & Co., potatoes, &c.; Smith & Co., potatoes, &c.; James Fitzpatrick, potatoes, &c.; J. McCarthy, vegetables; D. Hilliard, eggs and apples; L. Brower, vegetables; J. Durkoop, potatoes; F. Waterman, eggs; F. Stotzel, vegetables; —— Toleu, vegetables; A. H. Powell, vegetables; H. Montgomery, apples, &c.; W. H. Powell, fruit and vegetables; J. Monyea & Son, sweet potatoes.

The Starvation Case.

A SWINDLING APPEAL—THE SWINDLER ARRESTED.

In the TIMES of Tuesday morning we published a letter signed "Rev. J. A. SIMMS, No. 42 Forty-ninth-street," representing that the family of an educated gentleman named W. A. STORIA was in circumstances of extreme destitution,—that the father was sick and unable to procure work, that one child had just died of starvation, that two others were very ill from the same cause, that the mother had attempted suicide,—that both parents were of irreproachable character, and that immediate relief was required. We found the letter upon our desk on Monday night, and deeming the case one of great urgency we published the appeal without taking our usual precaution of making preliminary inquiries,—appending a note promising to hand over whatever sums of money might be entrusted to us for that purpose, if the parties should prove to be deserving.

On Tuesday we sent one of our Reporters to investigate the case:—at about 10 o'clock in the evening he reported that he could find no such person as "Rev. J. A. SIMMS,"—that there was no such number as the one given, that there were no dwellings of any kind in the part of Forty-ninth-street where STORIA was said to live, and that the whole affair was evidently an imposition. Meantime,—about half an hour before this report was received, STORIA called for the money which had been left for him. On being asked for credentials, he said he had thoughtlessly neglected to get them, but would do so the next day. He represented that his family was in a condition of extreme suffering,—that his child was to be buried the next day, and repeated all the statements of the Simms letter, saying that Mr. S. himself would call the next morning. Upon these plausible representations, and thinking it safest to err on the side of incautious charity, if at all, we paid him *nine* dollars,—the amount which up to that time had been handed in for his relief.

Upon receiving the return of our Reporter, it became desirable to induce a renewal of STORIA's visit, and a note was accordingly written to the Post-office address he had given, informing him that more money had been left for him at the TIMES Office. On Wednesday evening he presented himself to receive it, when he was taken into custody, by Officer NEVINS, of the Detective force, and committed to the cells of the Second Precinct Station-house, in Beekman-street. He had complied with our request to furnish credentials of his identity, and presented the following letter, in the same hand-writing as the original communication:

NEW-YORK CITY, July 11, 1860.

DEAR SIR: The bearer of this note is W. A. STORIA, A. M., the person mentioned in the card which I sent you on Monday. You *can rely upon what he says, as he will tell you nothing but the truth.*

He joins with me in expressing the great obligations which we are under to those who have aided him in his destitute condition. I regret that it is so that I am unable to call down and see you, but will endeavor to see you at your office on Friday, at 1 o'clock, Providence permitting.

My rooms are now at No. 861½ Third-avenue, corner of Fifty-seventh-st., where I am permanently settled, and should be happy to see you, or any one who doubts the story of this *poor, unfortunate and afflicted family.*

Your obt. servant in Christ,
Rev. JAMES A. SIMMS.

As STORIA persisted in asserting the truth of his representations, Capt. SMITH, our Reporter, went to the place named, but could find not the slightest trace of SIMMS, or anybody who knew anything of any of the parties. Yesterday morning, having been kept in the station over night, STORIA finally acknowledged that the whole story was a fabrication,—that he had no family but a wife, whose whereabouts he did not know; but asserted that he had been led into it by SIMMS, who, he said, suggested the scheme, wrote the letters, hired him to aid him, and took the money, giving him a dollar and a half for his assistance. STORIA represents himself as from Hudson,—an American by birth, with some knowledge of type-setting, and as having worked now and then in various City offices. He is about 30 years old, has a pleasant face, and does not look like the sharp and experienced swindler we are inclined to believe him.

Upon the complaint of Mr. RAYMOND, Editor of the TIMES, for obtaining money under false pretences, he was taken before Justice WELSH, and in default of $500 bail was committed for trial to the City Prison.

We regret that the TIMES should have been made the medium of such an imposition upon the charitable sympathies of the community,—but do not intend that those who have placed confidence in appeals made through our columns, shall in any degree be the losers thereby. All those who have sent us money in response to the notice of Tuesday morning, *will have it refunded* on application to the Editor of the TIMES. We request, however, that those who sent any on Tuesday, the first day after the appeal was made, will call *in person* or send their names and addresses, with a description of the money sent, to the Editor, as this may be necessary to secure the conviction and punishment of the offender. We shall refund, not only the money still in our possession, but also the amount which was paid over to the pretended starving family.

The Execution of Hicks, To-day.

THE MARSHAL'S PREPARATIONS—APPLICATIONS FOR TICKETS—APPEARANCE OF THE CRIMINAL—PARTING WITH HIS WIFE—THE LAST NIGHT IN HIS CELL, &C.

Early yesterday morning Marshal RYNDERS had the gallows on which HICKS is to be hung, with its appendages, sent to Bedloe's Island, with a party of mechanics, to put it in order for the execution to-day. The instrument of death stands upon the green slope of the terrace which surrounds the East portion of the island, and is in plain view from the Battery.

On his return to his office the Marshal was literally overwhelmed with applications for tickets to see the execution, to have supplied which would have necessitated the chartering of several steamboats. He had the choice of either Bedloe's or Ellis' Island. He chose the former on account of its furnishing the best possible facilities for all to see, and the execution is to be made as public as possible, so that there will be less occasion to issue tickets. So far as it was in his power, the Marshal has shown a desire to accommodate as many as possible.

Early in the morning, the wife of HICKS applied for admission to his cell, but on account of some new regulation the Warden was unable to admit her on the instant. HICKS, learning that she was outside, became somewhat excited, and asked that she should be allowed to come in at once. He was told to keep calm; that she would have to wait half an hour. He submitted to the delay with great apparent impatience. After being searched by the matron, she was admitted to the cell, and spent the day with the prisoner, occupied in conversation, reading, eating their prison meal together, and in other occupations, mostly by themselves. Deputy United States Marshals G. W. CLACKNER and JOHN DUGAN were assigned the custody of the prisoner until midnight, at which time Deputies SPRANKLIN and DOWDICAN relieve them until 6 o'clock A. M., when CLACKNER, DUGAN and DE ANGELIS take final charge of the doomed man. Deputies Maurice O'Keefe, Shippen, Wilson, John Culligan and John Doyle, have charge of the arrangements on board the tug.

Accompanied by Father DURANQUET, HICKS went to the Chapel to attend mass, in the early part of the day. He paid close attention to the ceremonies, and seemed considerably interested, but manifested no emotion.

In conversation with Officer O'KEEFE, HICKS said he was thankful to the Marshals for their kindness to him during the trial, and spoke in the highest terms of Marshal RYNDERS, who, he said, would always do what he promised. He had been granted every reasonable request which he had made.

At 5½ P. M., Father DURANQUET entered the cell, and HICKS' wife immediately made preparations to leave. She took a large bundle under her left arm, HICKS handed her two or three books, which she took in her right hand; they stood a moment in the middle of the cell, HICKS looking down, and half smiling upon her; he took her hand, shook it, and stooping forward, kissed his wife twice, saying, mildly, "Good-bye." "Good-bye, WILLIE," she said, and turning to the door, passed out. Such was the last parting of HICKS with his wife. The cell door was now closed, the priest intimating that he should spend the night with the prisoner.

During the night the cell will be thoroughly searched by the officers, to guard against any attempt of the condemned to destroy himself. The Marshal and his deputies will be at the Tombs at an early hour, and the *cortège* will soon thereafter leave for the tugboat which conveys it to the island. In anticipation of a crowd which might otherwise impede the progress of the procession, General Superintendent KENNEDY has, at the request of Marshal RYNDERS, detailed a strong police force to escort it until it leaves the City. At the scene of the execution a company of United States Marines will preserve order.

Two More Attempts at Murder.

WOMAN STABBED BY HER HUSBAND.

The murder mania has not yet ceased. It becomes our duty to chronicle two more attempts at murder, and under circumstances of an aggravated character. JOHN WILLIAMS, a laborer in a pork-packing establishment, residing at No. 126 Mott-street, has several times been under arrest for abusing his wife and threatening her life; but as she has uniformly declined to make complaint against him he has never yet received the punishment justly his due. Her forbearance has been illy rewarded. At about 8½ o'clock last evening, as she was preparing supper for her husband, he came home drunk and resumed his abuse. Her mother, who was in the room, attempted to interfere, but was met with a blow. On his wife remonstrating, he snatched a carving knife from the table and stabbed her in the abdomen, inflicting a serious and probably fatal wound. Officers WHITE and WOODBURY were promptly on the ground, but the man made his escape before their arrival. As the woman was too seriously injured to be put in a carriage, she was placed on a litter and conveyed to the hospital, where she was placed in charge of Dr. WEIR, by whom her wounds were dressed; but it is his opinion that she will not recover. The woman is young and good-looking, with a good reputation through the neighborhood, while her husband is known as a brawling, drunken rascal. Officers WHITE and WOODBURY have a clue to his whereabouts, and he will probably be soon arrested.

A MAN STABBED BY HIS BROTHER.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, WM. BUTLER, a colored man, keeper of a seamen's boarding-house at No. 94 Park street, was stabbed with a dirk-knife by his brother JAMES, a sailor, who has been spending the past few days in a drunken carousal. The difficulty between the brothers originated in the fact that the injured man refused to comply with the other's demand for money to spend in dissipation, and a violent altercation having taken place on the subject, JAMES drew his dirk and plunged it into WILLIAMS' left groin. After making the fratricidal attempt he fled and concealed himself in one of the negro resorts of the Fourth Ward. Several of the Sixth Precinct officers are in search of him, but up to a late hour had not been successful in their efforts. The suffering man was taken to the New-York Hospital and placed under the care of Dr. BELL. He is very weak in consequence of excessive hemorrhage from the wound, and it is thought almost impossible that he can survive his injuries.

Coroners' Inquests.

PROBABLE SUICIDE OF A PRINTER.

On Wednesday night, J. R. AMERMAN, a printer, who has lately been stopping at the Westchester House, corner of Broome-street and the Bowery, was found dead in his bed. Deceased had not been seen for several hours previous to the discovery of his body. Coroner JACKMAN investigated the circumstances attending his death, when it was shown from the testimony of his acquaintances that he had been in a depressed state of mind for some time back in consequence of domestic and pecuniary difficulties. Dr. BEACH, who made a *post mortem* examination of the remains, found a strong odor of laudanum about the stomach and intestines, and the jury returned a verdict that death had been produced by an overdose of that opiate, but whether taken with the intention of committing self-destruction or not they were unable to determine.

A LINGERING DEATH FROM VIOLENCE.

Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital upon the body of an Englishman, named LEWIS HUNT, who has been suffering since December, 1858, from wounds received at the hands of one FRANCIS EVANS. From the testimony of the wife of deceased, it was shown that at the time mentioned Mr. HUNT was engaged in the boating business in Illinois, and had in his employment two brothers named EVANS. One of these men he discharged because of his drunken habits, and subsequently the parties having met in a bar-room, FRANCIS EVANS rushed upon HUNT and stabbed him several times in the side. The jury rendered a verdict charging EVANS with homicide. The accused is believed to be somewhere in the State of Missouri. Deceased was 29 years of age.

DEATH FROM INJURIES RECEIVED IN A RIOT.

DENNIS RYAN, a member of Engine Company No. 21, died at the New-York Hospital on Wednesday night, in consequence of the injuries he received on the evening of the 3d inst., during the progress of the firemen's riot opposite French's Hotel. The combatants on the occasion referred to were the members of RYAN's Company and those of Engine Company No. 13, between whom a grudge has long existed. It was found that the skull of deceased had been extensively fractured, apparently by a heavy blunt instrument, but it was not ascertained by whom the wound was given. Deceased was 21 years of age, and resided at No. 121 Worth-street. Coroner O'KEEFE held the inquest.

A WOMAN ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

On the evening of the 4th instant, Mrs. MAGDALENA MARSH, a German woman, 33 years of age, residing in Ridge-street, was accidentally shot in the forehead by her husband, who was carelessly handling a loaded pistol. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where she still remains under treatment; but as it is thought she will not recover, Coroner O'KEEFE yesterday took her *ante-mortem* deposition, in which she entirely exculpates her husband of intentionally shooting her.

Police Reports.

CAPTURE OF FOUR BURGLARS.

At noon-time, yesterday, as Detectives Devoe and Sampson were passing through New Canal-street, they observed two suspicious-looking characters enter the hall-way of No. 130 in that street, and open the office door of Mr. Weed, a dealer in jewelry, by means of a skeleton key. As the officers but a few moments previously had seen the proprietor of the place on the way to dinner, they at once hurried in after the intruders, whom they found in the act of prying open a large tin jewelry box with a jimmy. Both were secured and removed to the lock up, and their burglars' tools were likewise seized and held as evidence against them. Subsequently the officers returned to the place and arrested two young men, named Charles Nelson and Wm. Thompson, whom they found watching for the burglars, as confederates in the transaction. The first prisoners are named John Simms and Charles Pierce, and the four were committed pending an examination. The same place was visited by burglars a short time before.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.

Justice BRENNAN yesterday committed for trial a young man giving the name of Charles Homer, who had been arrested by officer Howell, of the Fourteenth Precinct, for attempting to pass a counterfeit $5 bill on the Pittsfield Bank, Mass., at the store No. 150 Bowery. The counterfeit is a new one and looks well.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

PRESENTATIONS.—Several months ago Mr. E. B. SPOONER, Jr., notified the children in the Truant Institution at Flatbush, that he would present each scholar with a book, who by his conduct during the next three months should prove himself worthy of a reward for good conduct. Twenty-one of the inmates came up to the requisite standard, and on Wednesday last Mr. SPOONER fulfilled his promise by presenting each with a book, accompanying each present with a few remarks of advice and encouragement suitable to the occasion. The children were much pleased with the proceedings, and the encouragement to good conduct will doubtless have a healthy influence.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—On Wednesday evening a little boy named MCLOUGHLIN was drowned while bathing in the East River, at the foot of State-street. The body of deceased was recovered, and taken to the residence of his parents, corner of Columbia and State streets, where Coroner HORTON held an inquest yesterday.

DEATH OF AN AGED CITIZEN.—MATHEW WENDELL, a physician, and one of the oldest residents, died on Wednesday, aged 81 years. He was Health Officer of the city during the yellow fever epidemic.

LAUNCH.—The new pilot-boat *Fannie* was launched yesterday afternoon, from the yard of E. F. WILLIAMS, at Greenpoint.

New-Jersey.

HIGHWAYMEN FRUSTRATED.—About 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, as Mr. DAVID F. BERNER, residing at the corner of Erie and North Third streets, Jersey City, was returning home from Hudson City, he met two men about midway on Bergen Hill, who bid him good night. Mr. B. returned the salutation and was passing on, when he observed one of the men suddenly raise his hand, when he sprang aside, and a large stone was hurled past his head with great force. At this moment one of the Bergen cars came in sight, when the ruffians fled up the hill, and Mr. BERNER took refuge in the car.

ROBBERY.—Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, the house of WM. J. STITTS, No. 209 Wayne-street, Jersey City, was feloniously entered by burglars, who gained access to the premises through the iron grating into the rear basement. Mrs. STITTS was awakened by the noise and gave an alarm, when the thieves, finding they were discovered, made their exit with only a small amount of booty.

NEW CITY HALL IN JERSEY CITY.—The work of demolishing the old buildings on the site for the City Hall, at the corner of Newark-avenue and Washington-place, is to be commenced next week. The work on the new building will be commenced as speedily as possible and the building will be completed some time next winter.

OVERBOARD.—A German grocer residing in Hoboken, attempted to drive on the ferry-boat yesterday morning as the boat was leaving, when he, together with the horse and wagon, were precipitated into the water. The man and property were rescued.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Trotting.

MATCH BETWEEN ETHAN ALLEN AND THE CALIFORNIA MARE PRINCESS—MILE HEATS—ETHAN ALLAN THE WINNER IN 2:29½, 2:25½.

This trotting match took place, yesterday, at the Union Course. About a thousand persons were present, one-half of whom went by the 2 o'clock sporting train of the Long Island Railroad. The track was in excellent condition and considerable interest existed amongst sporting men in regard to the time which might be made in comparison with the recent performances of *Flora Temple* and *Patchen*. The result has shown that *Ethan* can squarely trot in excellent time, and that *Princess* is not in the right hands to make the most of her fine powers, she being very sore and stiff from the effects of over work; it being said that two minutes and twenty-two seconds had been made by her on the day previous to and on the morning of the trot with *Ethan*. The betting stood at $100 to $70 on *Ethan* previous to the first heat.

FIRST HEAT.—*Princess* had the track, and after four or five attempts to score, in all of which *Ethan's* driver, D. PIFFER, kept the lead in hand, the word was given at a time when *Ethan* was a full length over the score, and *Princess'* driver, JOHN RODGERS, was pulling up for another start; the consequence was, that *Ethan*, when two or three lengths in advance, took the inside place from *Princess*, and entered the first turn fully five lengths ahead; passing the quarter pole in thirty-six and a half seconds, increasing the distance by a couple more lengths in going over the back stretch, where the half-mile pole was passed in one minute and thirteen and a half seconds. In going round the upper turn, *Princess* broke up for a moment, but was got down steadily at work, but with no effect, as *Ethan* took it very easy over the last quarter, and passed the score in two minutes and twenty-nine and a half seconds, half a dozen lengths ahead of *Princess*. The mare looked stiff and tired as she came down the home stretch. After the usual time for rubbing down, the horses were brought up for the

SECOND HEAT.—Two attempts ended in a good start, *Ethan* entering the turn a length in advance. *Princess*, whose driver had been changed for J. EOFF, made a splendid dash for the lead, and had succeeded in collaring her antagonist and put half her length in front just before she had reached the quarter pole, when up she went; and all the efforts of Mr. EOFF could not get her down again till *Ethan*, who was trotting splendidly, had taken a clear lead of more than twenty lengths. The quarter was made in 37 seconds, and the half-mile pole in 1 minute 14 seconds. *Ethan* was evidently trotting for a "distance" and the race, with *Princess* trailing a long way in the rear. The latter came round the turn in gallant style, but the gap between them can be imagined when, as *Ethan* was passing the gate on the home stretch, *Princess* just swung into the straight run at the three-quarter pole, and only reached to within half a dozen lengths of the two mile distance stand as *Ethan* came over the score the winner of the heat and race in 2 minutes 25½ seconds. Everything was conducted in a quiet, respectable manner.

RECAPITULATION.

Union Course Trotting Match, $500; mile heats, best 3 in 5. JOHN RODGERS names b. m. *Princess*; D. PIFFER names b. s. *Ethan Allen*.

Ethan Allen		1	1
Princess		2	dis.

Time.	Quarter Mile.	Half Mile.	One Mile.
First heat	36½ sec.	1:13	2:29½
Second heat	37 sec.	1:14	2:25½

Base Ball.

EXCURSION OF A BROOKLYN CLUB.

Twenty-two members of the Excelsior Base Ball Club of this city, embracing in the number, seven of the "first nine," started on an excursion through the northern and western portions of New-York, one week ago last Saturday, and reached home yesterday morning. Previous to starting, they adopted a series of rules for their government during the trip, the principal ones of which were—not to use any intoxicating drinks and to pay their own expenses. As the proposed excursion was generally known, of course many invitations for friendly matches were received—six of which were accepted and played with the following result:

1. Champion Club, Albany.—Score—Excelsior, 24; Champion, 6.
2. Victory Club, Troy.—Score—Excelsior, 13; Victory, 7.
3. Niagara Club, Buffalo.—Score—Excelsior, 50; Niagara, 19.
4. Flour City Club, Rochester.—Score—Excelsior, 21; Flour City, 1.
5. Live Oak Club, Rochester.—Score—Excelsior, 27; Live Oak, 9.
6. Hudson River Club, Newburgh.—Score—Excelsior, 59; Hudson River, 14.

The first nine are as follows:

Catcher—J. B. LEGGETT. Short Stop—JNO. WHITNEY.
Pitcher—J. CREIGHTON. Right Field—A. BRAINARD.
First Base—T. PEARSALL. Centre Field—H. POLHEMUS.
Second Base—J. HOLDER. Left Field—E. RUSSELL.
Third Base—W. H. YOUNG.

T. REYNOLDS, second base and G. FLANLEY, left field, of the first nine, were not present and the gentlemen whose names are given above, acted in their places.

The Excelsiors express themselves as highly pleased with their trip, having been received everywhere with cordiality, and no accident of any kind occurred. At Newburgh, where they played their last match, they were joined on Wednesday by a large number of base-ball players from this City and New-York, who accompanied them home yesterday morning.

The Excelsior play a match game on the 19th with the Atlantic Club.

Naval Intelligence.

SUMS APPROPRIATED FOR EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1861.

The following sums are appropriated by Congress for naval purposes for the year ending June, 1861:

Pay of officers and privates, including engineer corps	$4,574,725
Provisions for same	941,700
Surgeons, medicines, &c	35,600
Repairs and equipments	1,523,000
Fuel and transportation	840,000
Hemp and other material	300,000
Ordnance, stores and arms	338,000
Contingent expenses	596,000
For the purchase of saltpetre	10,000
Total for naval purposes	$9,159,025

MARINE CORPS.

Pay of officers, privates, clerks, &c	$425,278
Provisions and fuel	94,101
Military stores, armorers, &c	12,000
Transportation, and for recruiting	14,000
Repairs of barracks and rents	8,000
Contingencies	32,500
Total for marine purposes	$585,880

NAVY YARDS.

Portsmouth	$10,000	Norfolk	$69,000
Boston	15,000	Pensacola	10,000
New-York	20,000	Mare Island	20,000
Philadelphia	15,000	Sackett's Harbor	10,000
Washington	17,926		
Total for Navy Yards			$186,926

HOSPITALS.

Boston	$2,500	Philadelphia	$5,150
New-York	7,000		
Total for Hospitals			$14,650
For the support of beneficiaries			$47,000
For Porter's Lodge, and repairs at the Hospital at Norfolk			18,200
For draining, etc., at Pensacola			10,500
Total			$55,700

MAGAZINES.

Boston	$2,000	Norfolk	$10,700
Philadelphia	1,600	Pensacola	1,132
Washington	4,000		
Total			$19,432
Total expense of the Navy for the year			$10,302,734 02

Terrible Calamity.

SIX PERSONS DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

From the St. Paul Times, July 7.

It is with the utmost regret that we lay before our readers an account of one of the most terrible and heart-rending calamities that has ever happened in Minnesota.

It appears, from the information we have received, that on the 5th inst., at 3 P. M., Rev. Mr. NICOLS, pastor of the Congregational Church at Minneapolis, his wife and child, (a boy of about 13 years,) accompanied by Mr. CLEVELAND, his brother in-law, and his two daughters, aged respectively, 11 and 13 years, went to lake Calhoun for the purpose of bathing. The two girls of Mr. CLEVELAND went into the lake first, and unfortunately ventured out of their depth. Mr. NICOLS' boy went to their assistance, but the girls, clinging to him, drew him out of his depth, and as they all appeared to be perishing Mr. CLEVELAND went to their assistance. He, too, was soon drawn into deep water, and as he was unable to swim, it appeared that he would soon drown with the children. Mr. NICOLS then went to the rescue. He ventured in as far as he could, maintaining his footing, which, however, he soon lost—calling to his wife to take hold of his hand. She resolutely obeyed the summons; clasped his hand in hers, and terrible to relate, the whole party were drawn into deep water and perished together.

Mrs. CLEVELAND and an infant child of Mr. NICOLS were the only survivors of this sad calamity. There was no boat at hand, and Mrs. CLEVELAND had the dreadful affliction of witnessing her husband and two children, sister, brother-in-law and his child perish before her eyes. The bodies were all recovered on Thursday night, but with life extinct.

This fearful calamity has cast a deep gloom over the whole community of Minneapolis and the neighborhood, as Mr. NICOLS was universally beloved and respected by the whole community. He was formerly pastor of a church in Stillwater, and was greatly loved by all who listened to his eloquence in the pulpit, touching the evils of the present age.

THE AVERILL ORE BED CLAIM.—The celebrated Averill Ore Bed Claim of JACOB D. KINGSLAND, at the Clinton Prison, against the State of New-York, is now being investigated before three Commissioners appointed by the Governor, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature. Hon. THEODORE M. POMEROY has been engaged by GOV. MORGAN as counsel for the State, and is now in Clinton pursuing the investigation. The nature of this celebrated claim may be briefly stated as follows: KINGSLAND contracted for a certain number of convicts to work the iron ore beds near the Clinton Prison; the State, for some reason, failed to furnish the convicts; KINGSLAND figures up the amount of ore that the convicts contracted for could have excavated within the time of the contract, ascertains the value of such amount when excavated, and then, deducting from such amount the price which would have been due the State for the labor of the convicts, claims that he is entitled to the balance! —*Auburn Advertiser, July 11.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S SAFES NEVER FAIL!

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1860.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: We have just recovered the Herring's Patent Champion Safe from the ruins of the West Washington Market fire, which occurred last night, and are pleased to inform you that our books, papers, and about six hundred dollars in money, which it contained, were found in perfect order. As soon as we get a new location, we will call and select another of larger size.

J. & W. R. EADIE.

ANOTHER IN THE SAME FIRE.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1860.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: The Herring's Patent Champion Safe I purchased from you a few weeks since was most severely tested in the great fire last night, that destroyed the West Washington Market; and I am pleased to say did its duty and sustained the character of your celebrated Safe.

On taking it from the ruins this morning, and opening it, I found my books and papers, and about five hundred dollars, mostly in bank-bills, perfectly safe and uninjured, and shall want another Safe as soon as I am again located.

HENRY BRINKER.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, the most perfect and reliable security from fire ever known, can be purchased in this City only at No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street.

$1,000 REWARD is offered to any person who will show that a Herring's Patent Safe has ever failed to preserve its contents in any accidental fire.

[Advertisement.]

REYNARD & CO.,
PATENT HOUSEKEEPER'S RIFLE,
INFALLIBLE INSECT POWDER,
and VERMIN DESTROYER.

The only truly reliable article to exterminate Bed-bugs, Croton-Bugs, Moths, Garden Insects, Rats and Mice. Principal Dépôt, No. 167 Broadway. Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Photographs, of all sizes and styles, of the Japanese Embassy, for sale at
BRADY'S GALLERY,
No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

[Advertisement.]

Mothers should not delay on the first symptoms of small-pox or other virulent disorders in the family, to procure HOLLOWAY'S purifying pills and anti-septic ointment, as they are a prompt and safe remedy for these diseases.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady; demand moderate; sales 1,000 bbls., at $4 62½@$5 for extra State, Canada, Illinois and Wisconsin; $5@$5 25 for extra Iowa, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $5 50@$6 for double extras. WHEAT—Demand moderate; sales 11,000 bush. White Indiana, at $1 30. CORN firmer, and in good demand; sales 85,000 bush., at 52c.@52½c. OATS firmer; sales 16,000 bush. Canadian and Wisconsin, at 33c.@33½c. WHISKY steady, at 19½c. CANAL FREIGHTS lower; 40c. on Flour; 11½c. on Wheat; 10½c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bush. Wheat, 108,000 bush. Corn, 1,000 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bush. Wheat, 75,000 bush. Corn, 8,000 bush. Oats.

OSWEGO, Thursday, July 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged, at $5 50 for extra State. WHEAT market without material change; supply of Upper Lake Spring very scarce; sales 1,300 bushels white Michigan, on private terms. CORN steady and quiet; sales 6,000 bushels Indiana, at 55c. OATS, BARLEY and RYE nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged; 26c. on Flour, 8c. on Wheat, 7½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—13,800 bushels Corn, 2,743 bushels Peas. *Canal Exports*—400 bbls. Flour, 32,400 bushels Wheat, 27,200 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 12.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT firm at $1 07@$1 08 for No. 2. CORN firm; sales 30,000 bush. at 44c.@44½c. in store. OATS steady. *Receipts*—500 bbls. Flour; 7,500 bush. Oats. *Shipments*—800 bbls. Flour; 14,000 bush. Wheat; 160,000 bush. Corn. FREIGHTS dull; 6½c. are offered on Corn to Buffalo.

Sight Exchange on New-York ¼ ⅌ cent. premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 12.

FLOUR dull, and 12½c. declined; sales at $5 25 for superfine. WHEAT firm, quiet and unchanged. CORN dull. PROVISIONS generally closed with an advancing tendency. On Bacon and Lard holders demand an advance. PORK—Mess $19 50, Prime $15 50. BACON, 11½c.@11¾c. for Hams, and 9½c.@9¾c. for Shoulders. LARD 13c.@13½c., and in kegs 14c.@14½c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 12.

FLOUR dull, and without sales; Howard-street at $5 37½; City Mills at $5 25. WHEAT active and firmer; sales 8,000 bushels red at $1 20@$1 25; white, $1 35@$1 55. CORN dull and heavy; yellow, 64c.@65c.; white, 73c.@75c. PROVISIONS firm and active. WHISKY steady at 20½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 11.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 1,100 bales. The steamer's news had no effect on the market. Middling 10c.@10½c. FLOUR closed with a declining tendency, at $5 75@$5 85. CORN dull, at 70c.@75c. The rest of the market unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, July 12.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm, but 1c. lower. *Receipts*, 100 bbls. Flour, 3,400 bush. Wheat. *Shipments*, 900 bbls. Flour.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 12.

FLOUR dull and difficult to sell. Prices irregular. WHISKY steady at 17c. MESS PORK $18 75. Money market unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 12.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 94½; Reading Railroad, 21⅝; Long Island Railroad, 12¾; Morris Canal, 56; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39; Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas........3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail........5¾ A. M.
Western Mail, vià Erie Railroad, 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5¼ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat........4½ P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *vià* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vià* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *vià* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, No. 160 Fulton-street, up to 5 o'clock every day, to go by Express, leaving St. Joseph's on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock P. M. Telegrams can be sent on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Havana by the *Cahawba* will close at 1½ o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 12th of July.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Adriatic	July 14	New-York	Havre
Teutonia	July 14	New-York	Hamburg
Persia	July 18	New-York	Liverpool
Etna	July 19	New-York	Liverpool
Golden Fleece	July 19	New-York	Galway
Fulton	July 21	New-York	Havre
Arabia	July 25	Boston	Liverpool
Vanderbilt	July 28	New-York	Havre
Saxonia	Aug. 1	New-York	Hambur
Africa	Aug. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Jura	Aug. 2	New-York	Liverpool
New York	Aug 4	New-York	Bremen
Canada	Aug. 8	Boston	Liverpool
Illinois	Aug. 11	New-York	Southp'tn
Asia	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	Aug. 16	New-York	Liverpool
Arago	Aug. 18	New-York	Southp'tn

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Golden Fleece	June 23	Liverpool	New-York
Teutonia	June 24	Southampt'n.	New-York
Arabia	June 30	Liverpool	Boston
Vanderbilt	July 4	Southampt'n.	New-York
Bavaria	July 4	Southampt'n.	New-York
City of Baltimore	July 4	Liverpool	New-York
Nova Scotian	July 4	Liverpool	Quebec
Africa	July 7	Liverpool	New-York
Jura	July 10	Liverpool	New-York
Vigo	July 11	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	July 11	Southampt'n	New-York
North Briton	July 11	Liverpool	Quebec
Canada	July 14	Liverpool	Boston
Saxonia	July 18	Southampt'n.	New York
Bohemian	July 18	Liverpool	Quebec
Illinois	July 19	Southampt'n.	New-York
Asia	July 21	Liverpool	New-York
Australasian	July 24	Liverpool	New-York
Arago	July 25	Southampt'n.	New-York
Europa	July 28	Liverpool	Boston
Adriatic	Aug. 1	Southampt'n	New-York
Persia	Aug. 4	Liverpool	New-York
Hammonia	Aug. 4	Southampt'n.	New-York

FOR THE WEST INDIES.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Cahawba	July 12	New-York	Havana.
Philadelphia	July 17	New-York	Havana.
De Soto	July 27	New-York	Havana.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
——	July 21	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship North Star, from Aspinwall.—W. Snyder, W. Sparrow, Mrs. John Ladd and son, J. A. Foster and wife, J. D. Alden, admiral Zerman, daughter and son; Capt. Lempriere, Royal Engineers; R. B. Gray, James A. Lovett, H. Seymour and wife, J. H. Ewald and wife, Dr. R. H. Drysdale, R. Hockman, D. Montague, Mrs. Hunter, John Cotton, wife and infant; Mrs. Seely, Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. Spoor, A. J. Moulder, W. S. Rodgers, Mrs. H. W. Starr, child and infant; Judge Fitzhugh, W. M. Randall, Mrs. Peter Greer, Mrs. Dela Hure, John Howarth, H. Smith, J. A. Quimby, wife and two children; Mrs. Mary S. Dean, T. R. Green, Mrs. Howlett and nurse, Ross Holbie, W. F. Steel, F. Ymaña, Pablo Cambard, Luis Pasacantando, J. Duke, C. Bernard, J. Bunks, Peter Van Valer, F. Quiros, R. Toledo, L. Reiser, David Frame, A. H. Cunningham, J. M. Partridge, W. H. Gebhard, Mrs. Brandon and three children, A. Delano, Mrs Catrell, J. H. Hastings—In second cabin, 78; steerage 246.

JULY 12—*In Golden Fleece, from Galway*—E. Strong, S. Lazarus, Mr. Milhado, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. McGovern. *From St. Johns*—Mr. McCarthy, Mrs. do., Mr. Walsh, Mr. Derlet, Mr. Varley, Miss Munden, Miss Norman, Mr. Rankin, Miss do., Masters do., Sarah Garland, Mr. Davies.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 38 | Sun sets.... 7 31 | Moon rises. 12 12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 57 | Gov. Island. 3 43 | Hell Gate.. 5 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; R. R. Cuyler, Crocker, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Barks Hannibal, (Meckg.,) Duwell, Newcastle, A. Wendt & Co.; Philena, Havens, Havana, Trujillo & Russell; H. A. Rich, Rich, Glasgow, R. P. Buck & Co.; Suliote, Staples, Trinidad, H. D. Brookman & Co.; White Sea, Evans, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon.

Brigs Chicopee, Hammond, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Torrent, Montgomery, Marseilles, Metcalf & Duncan; O'Brien, Plumer, Boston, Simpson & Mayhew; Starlight, Crowell, Malaga, J. Norton, Jr.; Caledonia, Daniels, St. John, P. I. Nevius & Son; Forward, Coalfleet, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff.

Schooners Isabella, Faulklin, Boston, Dayton & Co.; E. C. Johnson, Lockwood, Charleston, C. H. Pierson & Co.; M. Waring, Crowell, Salem, master; T. W. Thorne, Davis, Fall River, master; W. A. Griffin, Borden, Fall River, Sam. Godwin; Fanny, (Br.) Malony, St. Andrews, H. J. & C. A. De Wolff; Truro, Cox, Truro, J. S. Whitney & Co.; Medora, Ireland, Newbern, ——; V. Price, Eldredge, Gibraltar, ——; Hannah, Loud, St. Kitt's, I. B. Gager.

Arrived.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall July 4, with 389 passengers mails, and $1,514,884 29 in treasure, to D. B. Allen. Arr. off the Battery at 9 A. M. No date, 12 miles S. of Inagua spoke steamship Ariel, hence for Aspinwall. The N. S. left New York June 20, at 12:15 P. M. Arr. at Aspinwall June 28, at 2:20 P. M.

Steamship Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Campbell, Galway, June 23, and St. John, N. F., July 5, with mdse. and 678 steerage passengers to American Express Co. Has experienced strong westerly winds the entire passage.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Cordelia Bishop, Liverpool 40 ds., with coal and salt to order. June 29, off the Grand Bank, passed a large and apparently new yawl boat, bottom up, painted green. Has been for 10 ds. in co. with the ship Daniel Webster, from London for New-York.

Bark Atlantic, (Brem.,) Feldhusen, Bremen 50 ds., with mdse. and 259 passengers to H. Koop. Has had light westerly winds and calms most of the passage.

Brig Adelphi, Johnson, Gaboon, W. C. A., May 27, with ebony, bar wood, &c., to Jas. Bishop & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Seaman's Bride, (Br.,) Moore, Newark, for St. John, N. B.

Brig Alamo, Ingalls, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Vincennes, Love, New-Haven 2 ds.

Schr. Southern Belle, Smith, Havana 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to D. C. Murray. Sld. in co. with bark Gen. Stricker, for Baltimore.

Schr. R. H. Vermilyea, Ryder, Cat Island 4th inst., with pineapples to C. Oakley. 9th inst., lat 36 lon. 74 20, spoke schr. River Queen, from Lavacca for New-York.

Schr. Matchless, (of New-London,) Hinckley, Kingston, Jam., June 24, with logwood, coffee, &c., to master. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Cabot, Hamilton, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. W. McKee.

Schr. Wendor, Hallet, Rondout, with coal, for Providence.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Mitchill, New-Haven, for Alexandria.

Schr. Marine, Merribew, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Bay State, Hallet, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Ann M. Salter, Fish, Pearmount, with iron, for Wareham.

Schr. Commander-in-chief, Martin, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. J. B. Allen, Allen, Richmond, Va., 8 ds., with machinery.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Ellis, Salem 3 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Mary Johnson, Smith, Albany, for Barnstable.

Schr. Corinna M., Jones, Chatham.

Schr. Three Brothers, Elze, Richmond, Va., 8 ds.

Schr. E. A. Anderson, Cramer, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. J. B. Franklin, Townsend, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. St. Lucar, Adams, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Justina, Avery, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Angler, Bessee, Wareham 3 ds., with nails.

Schr. Harriet Newell, Pendleton, Norwalk 2 ds.

Schr. Capitol, Smith, New-Haven 2 ds.

Schr. Wave, Edwards, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Avon, Woodmanson, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Copia, Bearse, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Waterloo, Cordon, Rondout, for Boston.

Sloop Thomas Hull, Hull, Poughkeepsie, for Providence.

Sloop E. Sprague, Gibbs, Poughkeepsie, for Providence.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence 2 ds., with mdse.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence 20 hours, mdse.

BELOW—2 ships, (one supposed the Daniel Webster, from London,) and 3 brigs.

SAILED—Steamships Roanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; R. R. Cuyler, for Savannah.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, July 12, sunset—One ship in tow of the Yankee on the Bar, bound in. Wind moderate S. W.; weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, July 12, sunset—One ship passing Sandy Hook, bound in; and three brigs south of the Highlands, bound in. Wind light S; weather clear.

NORFOLK, July 11—Arr. ship Josiah Bradlee, from Baker's Island for orders.

HAMPTON ROADS, July 11—Arr. ship Conquest, from Callao.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 11—Arr. barks Lenox and Good Hope, from Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12—Arr. ship Villafranca, from Shields, England, went aground below, but was got off undamaged; brig Mary Guantenamo, from Cuba. At Breakwater, bark Adjuster, from Iquique for orders.

BOSTON, July 12—Arr. bark Malina, Benner, Sagua; schr. M. R. Carlisle, Ryder, Jacksonville.

Spoken, &c.

H. Purvington—ship, from Pensacola, via Portland, for Cork and a market, June 20, lat. 41 10, lon. 48.

Miscellaneous.

NASSAU, N. P., July 2.—The steamer Victoria, from New-York for Galveston, is reported to have put into Great Harbor, Sturrey Keys, with boiler or machinery injured. After three or four days detention proceeded.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 11.—The schr. Alexandria, of Gardiner, Me., from Elizabethport, with a cargo of coal for Boston, sprung a leak on the night of the 9th inst.; keeping both pumps going, arrived here yesterday, and is now on the Marine Railway for repairs.—By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

BOSTON, July 12.—The ship Naples, from Cardiff, bound to Rio Janeiro, put back to Bristol, Eng., June 28, leaky; will have to discharge cargo.—(By telegraph.)

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL, June 19—Arr. Eng. schr. New-Greyhound, Portobello; stmr. Prince, Bax, San Juan del Norte; 21st, stmr. Zolent, Leeds, St. Thomas; 24th, Am. bark Magdalena, Tuthill, New-York; 25th, Spn. palacra Dos Amigos, Bravo, Havana; 28th, Am. stmr. North Star, Jones, New-York; Eng. brig Britannia, Datch, Liverpool; 23th, Am. stmr. Daniel Webster, Wilson, Havana; 30th, Am. brig Costa Rica, Chapman, New-York.

Sailed—June 19, Am. stmr. Daniel Webster, Wilson, Havana; Am. stmr. Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, New York; 20th, U. S. sloop St. Louis, Com. Poor, Carthagena; Am. brig F. G. Bass, Winchester, Baltimore via Narassa; Eng. schr. New Greyhound, Portobello; 22d, Eng. stmr. Prince, Bax, Carthagena; 23d Am. brig Eveline Rutter, Chase, Trinidad; Eng. stmr. Solent, Leeds, St. Thomas; 25th, Am. schr. C. V. Casey, Hardee, Kingston; 26th, Am. brig Arabella, Lindsley, New-York; July 1, Am. bark Magdalena, Tuthill, New-York; Spn. polacra Dos Amigos, Bravo, Carthagena. U. S. ship Sabine is the only man-of-war here at present, and she is lying outside of the harbor.

VALPARAISO, May 18—Arr. Am. bark Louisa Kilham, Havana; 21st, Am. ship Mary Bangs, Melbourne; Am. schr. Sheet Anchor, Talcahuano.

Sailed—May 22, Am. bark Young Greek, Caldera; 23d, Am. ship James Cheston, Baltimore; Am. bark Almena, Iquique; schr. Temindar, California; 25th, ship Mary Bangs, Callao.

CHINCHA ISLANDS—Am. vessels loading, June 12. For United States—Ship Cherubim. For Hampton Roads—Ships Ocean Traveler, Barado Bro., Talisman, Commonwealth, Morning Glory, Jenny N. Payne, Gertrude, Tatcher Magoona, France, Mary McNear, Ariel, Fanny Buek, Astrea, William, Sibyl, Florence Nightingale, Princess, Julia P. Tyler, Amos Lawrence, Peerless, Asa Eldridge, Noonday, Prima Donna, West Wind, Emily Tasmim, Corinna, Europa, Blondel, L. A. Nichols, Napier, Soto, Sumatra, John Cottle, Harry Hastings, Archer, barks L. H. Waterman and Oasis. For Cork—Ships Alhambra, United States, Belle Creole, Jos. Peabody, Horsburg, John Knox, Actus, Bosphorus, Manlius, Constantine, Forest Oak, John A. Parks, King Philip, Thomas H. Perkins, bark Alfred Lamont.

CALLAO—Am. vessels sailed from June 1 to 14. For United States—Ships Mary Robinson, Franklin, Grace Gordon, Reynard. For Calcutta—Ship Good Hope. For Hampton Roads—Panther, William, Black Hawk, Chapin. Am. vessels in Callao June 24—From San Francisco—Wild Hunter, Expounder, Reporter, Robin Hood. From Panama—Chatsworth. From Valparaiso—Mary Banks. From Acapulco—Chapin.

At Cat Island, July 4, schr. Florida, Mott, for New-York next day.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

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JAMES M. NIXON..................Lessee and Manager
NIXON'S MIDSUMMER ENTERTAINMENTS.
COOLEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK CITY.
GARDENS, FOUNTAINS, ARBORS PROMENADE.
BURLESQUE—BALLET.
Last week of
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
POCAHONTAS, FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 13, 1860.
Mr. BROUGHAM'S GREAT BURLESQUE OF
POCAHONTAS.
By Mr. Brougham, Mr. Davenport, Miss C. Nelson, Miss S. Nelson, and others.
INTERLUDE FOR PROMENADE AND REFRESHMENTS.
The GALE SISTERS, In a Grand PAS DE DEUX.
Mlle. THELEUR and Mons. WEITHOFF, In a CHARACTERISTIC DANCE.
Concluding with the farce of
BOX AND COX,
By Mr. DAVIDGE, MARK SMITH, and others.

Tickets 50 cents, with secured seats. Box office open all day. Places may be taken in advance.

AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY.
On SATURDAY EVENING,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
When the first act of COLUMBUS, the whole of POCAHONTAS, and THE IRISH TIGER will be given.
In preparation,
ALADDIN; Or, THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

FOR SALE—A FINE DURHAM COW, A GOOD milker, gives about 16 quarts a day; will be sold low. Inquire at 714 8th av, between 49th and 50th sts.